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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

EVERYTHING
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CYCLES CONSULT
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BOMBAY.

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VOL. V NO. 304 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I., sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAMES'

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, ailing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,400,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Kobe	New York	Tientsin
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tokyo
Liaoyang	Pekin	Tsingtau
	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs 1,20,00 0000
Claims paid exceeds..... Rs 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25 00 000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTIAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE

Separate arrangement for Ladies.

Restorer and Preserver of HEALTH, STRENGHT AND BEAUTY.

Highly appreciated by the medical world.

Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.

Chambers: 803, Hornby Road, Bombay, opposite Whiteway Laidlow & Co., Ltd.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 21st instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Comapny, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the Government Dockyard Bungalow, next to the Sailors' Home, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture made to order by Dewji Canji and also at the Docks, rich glass and crockeryware, platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, electric table and hanging fans drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, glass door book cases, books, writing tables, reclining sofas, easy chairs, teapoys, single and double bedsteads, cloth and gown presses, dressing and washhand tables, mirror door almyrahs, chest of drawers, rich pictures, beaded chicks, ice box, aluminium utensils, rich large garden tubs of palms, cane furniture, etc., etc., the property of T. Avery, Esq., C.I.E.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT 2nd BHAI JEEWANJI LANE OPPOSITE THAKARDWAR TEMPLE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Co., Attorneys for Dr. Y. N. Kadam the vendor, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 22nd instant sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following property:

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground together with the messuage tenements or building standing thereon situate at Bhai Jiwanjee Lane, opposite Thakordwar Temple without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 311 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 45, New No. A/307, Old Survey No. 111 and New Survey No. 8112 and bounded on the East by Prabhu Seminary School, West by sweepers passage, North by Bhai Jiwanjee's Lane and South by sweeper's passage and bearing Municipal C Ward No. 4032(1), Street No. 2.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Co. Attorneys for the Vendor or to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 22nd instant at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Company will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the offices concerned 54 pieces measuring 5,149½ yards in all of damaged natural proofed canvas/E, 50 inches wide.

AT 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 secondhand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 secondhand rubber tyred victoria in good order.
1 Bay horse, aged, quiet in harness.
1 12-15 H.P. 4 Cylinder, 4 seater, Argyle Motor Car in good working order.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 29th December, 1917, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Malakot Lodge," Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and artistic teak and blackwood, plain and carved furniture by Benjamin and Roberts, glass and crockeryware drawing-room furniture, Persian carpets, richly upholstered chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match by Roberts and Benjamin, one teakwood screen set with painted glass panels by Roberts, one very elegant and strong glass door sideboard by Benjamin, one glass English showcase, English light chairs and sofa by Mapple, electric table fans and fittings, single and double mirror door almyrahs by Benjamin, chest of drawers, washhand table, wooden bedsteads, cane furniture, paintings and oleographs, iron and brass bedsteads, bedroom furniture, kitchen utensils, etc., etc., the property of Sir Frederick Sprott, Chairman, Bombay Port Trust.

Catalogues will be published and furniture on view 4 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 30th December, 1917, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4, Palli Hill, Bandra very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood dining, drawing, bedroom and office room furniture, rich glassware, and crockeryware, and best plated-ware square dining table, arm and armless chairs, large mirror back sideboards, and dumbwaiters, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, table ornaments, blackwook carved furniture, rich oil paintings and watercolours, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, latest design cabinets, fancy table ornaments, teapoys, hat stand, low chairs, boot and towel rack, chival glass, gown stand, writing tables, glass door book cases brass and iron single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs cloth and gown presses, dressing and washand tables, dressing chest of drawers revolving book stands, Singapore cane furniture, bentwood chairs, verandah benches, ice box with refrigerator, copper and aluminium utensils, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, motor body motor tyres and wheels, one lot of motor spare parts, etc., etc., the property of J. D. F. Engel, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view two days before the sale.

BENNETT, & Co.,
Bombay, 21st Dec. 1917.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF 13 DRUMS ANYLINE SALT JAPANESE.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd December, 1917, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI, & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of an office concerned.

13 drums Japanese anyline salt each drum of 1 pickle or 133½ lbs. in good condition.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22ND DECEMBER, 1917, AT 11 A.M., (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 100 DRUMS JAPANESE BLEACHING POWDER.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 22nd December, 1917 at 11 a.m., (S.T.), at Princess and Victoria Docks at Shed No. 3 and B Chhapra. By order of Messrs. Surana Dalal & Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Nandlal M. Bhuta.

100 drums Japanese bleaching powder Ex. s.s. "Time Maru."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st Dec. 1917.

"The Silk you have been admiring"

(1) 'YOUR TASTE'
(2) 'YOUR STYLE'
(3) 'YOUR FASHION

These have been our Special and Careful Study for years.

'The Silk' you have been 'admiring' is available

—ONLY—

AT—

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

WHICH IS THE MOST POPULAR PLACE OF RESORT IN BOMBAY TO-DAY?

Which is the place where large crowds gather every evening?
Which is the place where people get the best of things at the cheapest imaginable price?
Which is the place where all you want is exhibited in a small compass?
Which is the place where people economize money and try their luck?

IT IS,

THE JAPANESE FINE ARTS,
NEXT TO NATIONAL BANK, ESPLANADE ROAD.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO MILLS, COLOUR MERCHANTS AND DYERS.

Messrs. MEHTA & COMPANY are instructed to invite private offers for the following stock of Aniline Dyes of original packing in ½lb. and 1lb. tins such as:—

Congo Red, Fast Pink, Green Crystals, Orange and Chrysophinine.

Samples can be seen on application to the Undersigned.

SALE ON FRIDAY, THIS DAY, THE 21ST INSTANT AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of Very High Class Made-to-Order, Artistic and Rich Designed Household and Office Furniture by Well-known Makers, Indian Hand Carved Magnificent Blackwood Furniture, Rich Mirzapore and Jaipore Carpets of Taste, Phonographs with Records, etc., etc.

On FRIDAY, THIS DAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, just opposite the Military Square Lane, the very high class made-to-order artistic and rich designed household furniture by well-known makers such as dining tables, dining chairs, very rich mahoganized mirrored sideboards, rich dumbwaiters, dinner waggons, meat-safes, English iron chests, carved centre tables, on elephant's head, rich tapestry lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, rich drawing room artistic cabinets, Indian carved serpent pattern jardineer stands, rich writing tables, arm chairs, rich Mirzapore and Jaipore carpets of taste, rich teapoys, rich marble top centre tables, reclining back sofas, brass standing hall lamps, rich door curtains, dressing and washing tables, dressing chests of drawers, glass and panel door single and double almyrahs, easy, low and Curson chairs, single and double wooden and iron bedsteads, partition screens, cane furniture, rich table ornaments, rich platedware, glassware and crockeryware, etc., etc.

The property of Mrs. A. P. Goldney and Mrs. D. Frances and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on vew.

AUCTION SALE OF 32 CASES OR BALES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sha Manekchand Jaichand of Lukhmidas Market.

32 cases or bales each about 50 pieces white shirtings No. pully brand, pump brand, two caps or others and 42 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 26 CASES OR BALES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Thucker Dwarkadas Gordhandas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sha Manekchand Jaichand of Lukhmidas Khimji Market.

26 cases or bales each about 50 pieces white shirtings No. 450 or others and 40 yards.

A GOOD HOUSE FOR HINDUS AND PARSIS.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE A HOUSE AT SANDHURST ROAD NOW MUCH IN DEMAND.

AUCTION SALE OF A JUST COMPLETE WELL-BUILT HOUSE AT PAREKH STREET, SANDHURST ROAD, OPPOSITE WEST END CINEMA AND NEXT TO THE PRADASHI BUILDING.

On SUNDAY, the 13th January 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by public auction the undermentioned new house known as the Cooverbai Mansions which is very recently completed and which is very substantially built.

All that piece of leasehold land situate at Parekh Street, Sandhurst Road West opposite the West End Cinema admeasuring about 400 square yards being a portion of large piece of land agreed to be taken on lease for 999 years from the Trustees of the Bombay Improvement Trust by Syed Abdul Kader Edroo and his wife Fatmabibi and forms a part of a big plot popularly known as No. 33, Sandhurst Road, West Scheme, together with the buildings thereon which premises are known as "Cooverbai Mansions" and is opposite "Madhawar Ashram" and the West End Cinema, the monthly rent payable in respect of the same to the Improvement Trust being Rs. 50 only.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Vendors at their offices at Ash Lane, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st Dec. 1917.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, 21st December, 1917, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 522-528; Case No. 114, Nagdevi Street.

Also at 4-45 p.m.

Building Street Nos. 24A; Case No. 17, New Souter Street, (Byculla), and Overhead Latrines, Case No. 197, Tank Takhadi Street.

MENESSE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st Dec. 1917.

GRAND AUCTION SALES BY B. MANEKLAL & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,
At No. 7, Green Street, Fort, Adjacent to Bank of Bombay.

THE VERY FIRST GRAND WEEKLY SALES OF FURNITURE AND JEWELLERY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. B. MANEKLAL & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at the account and risk of the parties concerned in the new auction rooms recently opened by them at the ground floor of No. 7, Green Street, Fort, adjacent to Bank of Bombay, very neat and handsome artistic, teak and blackwood stylish furnitures of all sorts and latest designs, iron and brass single and double bed steads, gentleman cycle and phonos, etc.

From the gentlemen concerned.

One packet Brilliands No. 42, weighing about 7 ratis.

Some assorted ornaments set with diamonds, rubbies, emeralds. Also one lot of gold and pearl ornaments.

Second hand cinema film in good order 40,000 feet.

50 caps velvet embroidered.

For further particulars please, refer to handbills.

Furniture is on view.

B. MANEKLAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 41 CASES OR BALES WHITE NAINSOOKS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by public auction TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd day of December, 1917, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), at their rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Vithaldass Pranjiwandass & Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Bhut Gordhandas Cullianji.

26 cases or bales each about 150 pieces white nainsooks 31 inches. E. D. Sassoon's goods

15 cases or bales each about 150 pieces white nainsooks 36 inches E. D. Sassoon's goods.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 8 days from the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st Dece. 1917.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications. Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER.

"Bombay Chronicle." Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8

Single Copy.....TWO Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0

Single Copy .....ONE Anna.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS:—We have received a few NATIONAL PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS. The National Standard Portable is quite different and distinct from any other writing machine yet produced. The National will be found to give more real value for less money. It is non-folding, compact, has ball-bearing carriage, large ribbon spools, wide universal key-board, two-colour ribbon, back space mechanism, stencil cutting and fully Visible. Weight only 10 lbs. Price Rs. 180 including travelling Case. Buy a National and get more for less Money.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co.,
36, (B), Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
Tele: "Writertype."

SLOAN-DUPLOYAN (Reporters' Favourite) SHORTHAND saves laborious study, ensuring highest efficiency and speediest results. Expert Personal and Private Tuition, Morning or Evening. SLOAN-DUPLOYAN HEADQUARTERS First Floor, 18, Churchgate, Bombay. 1203

HIDES—Advertiser can supply hides raw (slaughter) salted or tanned cow, buffalo, sheep, goat, as Government permit. Apply R. T. DAVE, Broach. 1318

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A TYPIST, strong in English. Pay Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 according to qualification. Apply to Box No. 563, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1420

WANTED—Two CLERKS well experienced in office work. Typists preferred. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 565, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1424

WANTED—An ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT for a Mill Office. Apply enclosing copies of testimonials and stating age, experience and salary required to Box No. 566, Advt. Dept., "Bomay Chronicle." 1426

WANTED—For the household of an Indian ruler, a good COOK. Must be good at Confectioneries and all kinds of sweets also. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) and stating salary expected to Box No. 550, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1362

WANTED—For the R. M. Railway Co-operative Association. Ld., Ajmer, a FIRST CLASS GOANESE BAKER, able to find his own staff. A good opening for the right stamp of man. Apply in person, on Monday the 24th instant between 6 and 7 p.m., to A. McDOUGALL, c/o Mrs. Jensen, Orient Buildings, Wodehouse Road, Colaba. 1387

WANTED—AN ENGLISH SPEAKING CLERK with previous experience in Brigade or Regimental Office to superintend Returns Records, and Files of Indian Infantry Depot. Pay Rs. 35—5—40 per mensem to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to ADJUTANT DEPOT, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1177

WANTED—Qualified MEDICAL MAN, L.M. & S. or M.B.B.S., of not less than five years' standing for the post of CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Manavadar State. Pay according to qualifications and conveyance allowance Rs. 20 per month. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age and qualifications to KARBHARI, Manavadar State. 1395

SITUATIONS VACANT.

PHOTOGRAPHY—WANTED SILVER PRINTER. Apply BACKHOUSE & Co., Poona. 1431

WANTED—Two EXPERT DRIVERS for "Ensign 3-ton motor lorries. Salary Rs. 50 per mensem. Apply to ORDNANCE OFFICER-IN-CHARGE, Arsenal, Kirkee. 1410

WANTED—For the mofussil a LADY to teach English and Piano in a respectable family. Board and lodging found. Apply sharp stating terms to Box No. 559, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1402

WANTED—An EXPERT knowing the process of refining and cleaning clays of different colours used for white-washing, etc. Apply personally to M. S. KHAN, 25, Shroff Buildings, Parel Road, Byculla. 1432

WANTED—A qualified DRAUGHTSMAN and SURVEYOR, capable of setting out building work. Salary offered Rs. 60 per mensem. Apply with copies of testimonials to MANAGER, Bundi Portland Cement Works, Lakheri Station, Rajputana. 1440

WANTED for an Indian Army Depot PAY CLERK with previous experience in Departmental or Regimental Offices. Pay Rs. 30-5-40 to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to Adjutant Depot, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1245

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY—A STENO TYPIST with thorough English qualifications who can take notes at great speed. Salary Rs. 400 according to qualifications. Apply with photograph stating number of words per minute to PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness Sri Maharaj Deo of Alwar. 1434

SITUATION WANTED.

A B.A., B.Sc., (Honors) with Chemistry and Geology, of several years' experience desires EMPLOYMENT in a Mill or a good Commercial firm; good references and testimonials. Apply Box No. 562, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1408

WANTED—TUITIONS by a lady Matric well-versed in Gujarati, English and Music. Apply Box No. 567, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.

WANTED—A VICTORIA in good condition. Apply Box No. 567, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1433

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS & AGENTS everywhere to secure Life and Marriage cases. Liberal commission and allowances on guaranteed business. Apply sharp to EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE, LIMITED, Fort, Bombay. 1298

WANTED—Two or three experienced CANVASSERS, who can push the Sale of Shares of a Limited (Soap) Company. Apply in writing only with copies of certificates to KAPADWANJ SOAP DEPOT, Princess Street, Bombay. 1394

WANTED—Reliable, energetic and influential AGENTS in all Districts of Bombay Presidency for the British Indian Insurance Company, Limited, under combined European and Indian Management, Apply stating Age, Educational and other qualifications. to:—KAPILA BROS. Managing Agents, Chamberlain Road Lahore. 1294

FOR SALE.

OIL ENGINES 7½, 8, 16, 20, 22 and 25. B. H. P. and other machineries FOR SALE.—PLATT & Coy., Two Tanks, Bombay. 1358

FOR SALE—JAIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE—DURVITE CASEHARDENING Compounds, Rapid, Grey, Carbural, No. 1, Special No. 1, and Repeating, Apply LONDON AEROGRAPH, Girgaum. 1430

AUCTION SALE of Mr. T. Avery's valuable well-made furniture, Electric Fans and Fittings, valuable Palms, etc., in the Government Dockyard Bungalow, next to Sailors Home, Fort, TO-DAY, at 2 p.m. 1433

TWO SEATER ENGLISH MOTOR CAR, 4 Cylinder, 14 H.-P. Just being overhauled and painted. New hood, speedometer, lamps, tools, etc., complete; running order. Apply ISMAIL M. ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, Petit Building, opposite Bombay Bank 1396

A TRACTION ENGINE and a MOTOR BIKE, will be sold by public auction, at the "Our Day" Auction Mart, Bhopal, on the 6th January, 1918. Particulars on application to THE GENERAL SECRETARY "Our Day" Committee, BHOPAL. 1409

TO BE LET

TO LET—STABLES for Horses, Carriages and Motors, at Club Road, Byculla, and at Jaipbai Terrace, Tardeo. Apply to the MANAGER, Tent Factory, Tardeo. 1425

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, till WEDNESDAY, the 16th proximo both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 20th December, 1917. 1442

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, & FRIDAY, the 24th, 25th, 26th and 28th instant, and MONDAY, the 31st instant, and TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, being Public Holidays the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED in accordance with the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 1411

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one certificate, for 10 shares No. 75859/75868 of Bundi Hydraulic Lime, Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Dinshaw B. Tapia, sold to Bai Soonabai Merwanji, have been LOST STOLEN or MISLAID.

The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the certificates in any way. But are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

BARJORJI BEHRAMJI,
267, Hornby Road, Fort.
1438

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MAJOR PORTER has MOVED his Surgical Nursing Home and Residence to 93, Nepean Sea Road, next door to Readymoney House." 1008

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHT ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Motilal Mansions, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), on SATURDAY, the 29th December, 1917, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1917.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire under clause 102 of the Articles of Association but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the next year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
KOTHARI, SUTARIA & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Motilal Mansions,
Hummum Street, Fort,
Bombay, 20th December, 1917.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 29th December, 1917, to SATURDAY, the 12th January, 1918, both days inclusive. 1441

THE STANDARD BANK, LIMITED,
(IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, in pursuance of Section 217 of the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913, that a General Meeting of the Members of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Kanta Building Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, on Monday, the 28th January, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators, and also of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the Books, Accounts and Documents of the Company, and of the liquidators thereof, shall be disposed of.

Dated this 19th day of December, 1917.

HAJEE YOOSOF HAJEE ESMAIL SOBANI,
VITHALDAS DAMODHER GOVINDJEE,
Liquidators.
1435

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited by the undersigned on behalf of the Executors and Trustees of the late Mr. BOMANJI EDULJI CASSINATH for purchase of the undermentioned properties.

Offers will be received by the undersigned upto the 31st day of January, 1918.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

1. Land situate at Nepean Sea Road, comprising about 12,307 square yards of which 11,674 square yards are freehold and a small portion admeasuring about 633 square yards facing the sea is land newly assessed with three bungalows, outhouses and stable standing thereon.
2. Land situate at Girgaum Road and Trinity Street and known as Dhobitalao Old Market, comprising about 3008 square yards, of Pension and Tax tenure with a newly built house and several old structures.
3. Land situate at the 7th and 8th Khatwady Lanes comprising about 1,791 square yards of Quit and Ground Rent tenure with a newly built house.
4. Land situate at 8th Khetwady Lane comprising about 557 square yards of Quit and Ground Rent tenure with a stable thereon.
5. Land situate at Naigaum Cross Road, comprising about 12,995 square yards of Government Taka tenure with bungalow thereon. The whole property is leased to the Kalomoor Mills, Limited, for 999 years at Rs 120 per month free of taxes. The Lessees have an option of purchasing the same on or before 1924 for Rs. 32,000.
6. Land situate at Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, comprising about 183 square yards of Quit and Ground Rent tenure with a newly built house.
7. Land situate at 164-166 Hill Road, Bandora, comprising about 1,381 square yards of Government renewable leasehold tenure with a chawl having a shop.
8. Leasehold Land situate at 153 Hill Road, Bandora, comprising about 1,706 square yards with a house of two compartments.
9. Leasehold Land situate at No. 1 and 1 A, Khar Road Bandora comprising about 1,592 square yards with a bungalow and several shops.
10. Leasehold Land situate at No. 182 Khar Road Bandora comprising about 64 square yards with a house containing a shop.
11. Leasehold Land situate at No. 178 Khar Road Bandora comprising about 83 square yards with a house thereon.

Dated this 18th day of December, 1917.

WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Attorneys for the Executors and Trustees of the late Mr. B. E. Cassinath
1436

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NANALAL PARBHURAM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the piece of land, hereditaments and premises more particularly hereunder described in the Schedule.

Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, sale, lease, under-lease, mortgage, charge, lien trust, easement or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us, the undersigned at our office at Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiration of the aforesaid period without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece of lease-hold land containing an area of 282 square yards or thereabouts situate at and being plot No. 1 of the Bhatwadi Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay in the City and Island and sub-registration district of Bombay, bounded on the East by the property in tenure or occupation of Moreshwar Kashinath and others, on the South by the Property known as Plot No. 8 of the said estate leased to Balkrishna Purshottam Mantri, on the West by Bhatwadi Road and on the North by Plot No. 2 of the said estate leased to Vithal Balkrishna Koregaovkar, together with the dwelling house thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 398 and 399, Street Nos. 4 and 5 and which said piece of land forms portion of land bearing New Survey Nos. 7905 and 7906.

Dated this 20th day of December, 1917.

MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
1443 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MITHIBAI NANABHOY BURJORJI and HEERABAI NANABHOY BURJORJI have contracted to sell to the purchaser who is our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure the cess whereof has been redeemed situate, lying and being in Mazagon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6156 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 455, New No. 2422, Old Survey No. 576, and New Survey No. 3624 together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses and other erections standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 4765 (1), 4765 (2), 4765 (3), 4765 (4), 4765 (5), 4765 (6), and 4766 and Street Nos. 12, 12A, 12B, 12C, 12D, 12E, and 1, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the said Mazagon Road, on or towards the South partly by the property belonging to Dhunjibhoy Bomanji and partly by the property belonging to the G. I. P. Railway, on or towards the West by the property belonging to the G. I. P. Railway and on or towards the North by the Israelite School property and which said premises are known by the name of "Homjee Hall" and are in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 21st day of December, 1917.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
1137

AMUSEMENTS:

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

The Theatre of the City.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

CONTINUED SUCCESS

COL. FRANK FILLIS' CIRCUS & MENAGERIE

Admitted by all to be the finest show of its kind in existence on the stage.

HUNDREDS UNABLE TO GAIN ADMITTANCE EVERY NIGHT.

Presenting a Programme.
Composed of

40 PERFORMERS 40

Headed by CHEVALIER de ROUGALIO and his seven wonderful Bengal Tigers. Hurricane ovations accorded at every performance.

ONE PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT AT 9-30.

MATINEES SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AT 5 P. M.

CHILDREN UNDER 12 HALF PRICE TO ALL PARTS EXCEPT THE GALLERY DURING MATINEES.

GREAT XMAS ATTRACTIONS.

Starting from the 22nd December with

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY

AT 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.
Booking at Rose & Co's.
From 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Booking at The Theatre from 9 a.m to 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Open air Concert in the Royal Opera House Garden daily from 4 p.m.
Menagerie on view from 9 a.m. to noon and 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Prices:—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, Re. 1, and Ans. 8.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 P. M.
POPULAR PICTURES

Prices:—Rs. 2, 1-8, 1 and Annas 8 and 4.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

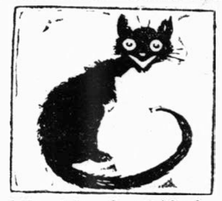
Commencing Monday Dec. 24th.

NO PICTURES. TWICE NIGHTLY. NO PICTURES.

6-30 and 9-45 p. m.

TOM MELBOURNES

GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME



Enough to make a Cat laugh.

ALADDIN

AND HIS

WONDERFUL LAMP

FULL CAST AUGMENTED COMPANY NEW SCENERY GORGEOUS COSTUMES.

THE FUNNIEST PANTOMIME EVER SEEN IN BOMBAY.

SEVEN SCENES. 1 BENEATH THE PYRAMID. 2 OUTSIDE WIDOW TWANKY'S COTTAGE. 3 ON THE ROAD TO THE CAVES.
4 THE ENCHANTED CAVE OF A MILLION JEWELS.
5 THE LAUNDRY. 6 SOMEPLACE IN SOMEWHERE.
7 ABANAZAR'S TURKISH BATHS

TWO AND A HALF-HOURS OF GENUINE FUN AND HEALTHY AMUSEMENT.

TOM MELBOURNE AS ABANAZAR, EILEEN MELBOURNE AS ALADDIN BUNNY AUSTIN AS THE WIDOW; ROISE CASTELLO AS THE PRINCESS PEGGIE AS THE GENI; J. WILSON AS THE EMPEROR ETC. ETC.

I Saw it last year in Calcutta and I am still laughing.

The entire production Exactly the same as produced by TOM MELBOURNE for the last four years in Colombo Calcutta, Shanghai, and Hong Kong.

Monday, Tuesday & Wedesday Dec. 24th, 25th, & 26th.

SPECIAL MANTINEE FOR CHILDREN

ADMITED AT HALF PRICE,

PRIZES GIVEN AWAY.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
LAMINGTON ROAD.

TO-NIGHT
Shakespeare's Great Masterpiece
"KING LEAR"
Produced by
PATHE
Featuring
FREDERICK WARD
The eminent English Actor.
A film of undoubted beauty and charm.
PATHE GAZETTE
TOPICAL.
MAX LINDER
Comic.

TIME:—7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily. Matinee every Saturday and Sunday 5 p.m.

LOOK OUT FOR
"MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE CROSS"
Commencing January 5th.

Wild West in Bombay!

NEW ATTRACTION NEW NOVELTY.

DENVER BILL.

The greatest novelty Sharpshooter in the world, presenting the grandest, most sensational and astonishing performance in the history of daring. He will perform daily with the famous.

CIRCUS

troupe of the world-renowned Indian Rajput Lady Sandow

MISS TARABAI

Don't fail to see the astounding feats of Denver Bill—also of Miss Tarabai and her Circus.

One Show every night at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Spacious Tent near Grant Road, Railway Station—only a minute's walk from the Grant Road Tram Terminus.

Saturday and Sunday
Special Matinee Show: At 5 p.m. (S.T.).

A furthur change of programme of the feats of

MISS TARABAI

and her Circus troupe. Come early to avoid the rush.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Ladies' Branch of National Indian Association, Mr. J. D. Bharda's lecture on Tennyson's "Dream of Fair Women," Lady Tata's Residence, Waudby Road, 6 p.m.

Boxing Tournament, Old Town Barracks, 9 p.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 22.

Bombay Extra Meeting.

Boxing Tournament, Old Town Barracks, 9 p.m.

SUNDAY, Dec. 30.

Homeward English mail will be closed at G. P. O. 5 p.m.

Homeward English Mail will be closed at G. P. O. at 5 p.m. Registered letters and parcels accepted upto 6-30 p.m. on Saturday, Dec. 29.

MONDAY, Dec. 24.

Christmas Eve: Bank Holiday.

TUESDAY, December 25.

Christmas Day; Bank holiday.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House of Fillis Circus at Royal Opera House, 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera in "The Bing Boys are here" at 9-30 and "Shielding Shadow" at 6-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: 6-30 and 10 p.m. Show at the Gaiety Theatre.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30.

New Alexandra Cinema:, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Empire Cinema: 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

West End Cinema: Charni Road: 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road. 6-45 8-30 and 10-0.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Regiment will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell ,Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

THEFT OF DYE STUFF

Mr. W. G. Allanson, manager of the Pragji Surji Dye Works at Worli, reports that 377 pounds of red colour valued at Rs. 5,000 was stolen from the godown during Tuesday night. There were five watchmen on duty during the night.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE TEMPERANCE CLUB.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Temperance Club, a public lecture in Marathi will be delivered by M. P. Sabnis on 'Education and Temperance' on Sunday the 23rd instant at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Library of the Club in Dongre's Building, New Foras Road.

MARATHA STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

The Sunday Class will meet on the 23rd instant in the Lamington Road Marathi School Tribhuvan Terraces, at 4 p.m., and will be conducted by Mr. R. S. Surve. The Mazagon Branch Class will be conducted by Mr. Chaudhari in the Free Day School, Chinchpoogli, simultaneously.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. on Sunday, the 30th December, 1917. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 29th December, 1917. Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the abovementioned hours.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH OF NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

A lecture will be given by Mr. J. D. Bharda, (Joint Principal of the New High School), on Tennyson's "Dream of Fair Women" illustrated by magic lantern, to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the residence of Lady Tata, Esplanade House, Waudby Road, kindly lent for the occasion.

BURGLARY AT HOME RULE LEAGUE OFFICE.

Dattatrya Vishnu Vaidya, a clerk in the Bombay Branch of the Home Rule League, reports to the police that on Wednesday night he locked the office of the Branch on the first floor of a house in Girgaum Road at 11-30 p.m. and left. On his return to the office at 11-30 a.m. he noticed his things disarranged, and on examining the writing table he found that the drawer was open and currency notes and cash for Rs. 152 stolen. Entrance is supposed to have been effected by climbing up the drain pipe at the back of the building.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF "CHARAS,"

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Excise Inspector N. C. Cama charged Ramzanali Mirzaali with being in possession of one pound of "charas" without a license or permit. It was alleged that the accused was arrested at Frere Road on Wednesday evening with the "charas" in his possession. Mr. Cama said the drug was a harmful one for smoking purposes, and Government had increased the duty on it. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 17.

Alleged Favouritism

IN

Government Contracts.

A Reprint of the articles in "The Bombay Chronicle" together with the full text of Mr. K. A. Peerbhoy's Statements before the Industrial Commission.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

OBTAINABLE AT—

"THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS.

BOMBAY RACING.

2ND EXTRA MEETING.

HORSES LEFT IN.

To be run on Saturday, 22nd Dec. 1917.

Horses left in after declaration of forfeits at 4 p.m. on Thursday, 20th December, 1917.

THE DECEMBER, PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight.)

Foolish Fancy, 9-10; Miss Rollestone, 9-7; Black Walnut, 9-3; Dolphinton, 8-4; Black Kite, 7-12; Gladiator, 7-2.

THE STOCKTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Dunskey, 9-6; Somali, 9-5; Mousme, 9-0; Kunyadi, 8-13; Dyna, 8-11; Andoverеford, 8-10; Madrina, 8-8; Lady James, 8-4; Enchantment, 8-1; Lupinus, 8-0; Motor Wrap, 7-13; Decorum, 7-8; Pink Flannel, 7-3; Rosemary, 6-8.

THE BEYRUT, PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Sparrow Hawk, 9-12; Dhaman, 9-10; Gold Fish II, 9-2; Ace of Royals, 8-8; Dardanelles, 8-7; Saidan, 8-4; Nizam-ul-Mulk, 8-4; Durban, 8-2; Tajilmulook, 8-0; Zukeir, 7-13; Mohsel 7-12; Ajax, 7-9; Brimo, 7-3; Royal Court, 7-1; Tawdry, 6-12; Osprey, 6-9; Powerful, 6-0.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE.—Division I—Distance 1¼ Miles.

Excelsior, 9-6; Ajmer, 9-4; Mooltan, 9-4; Longboat, 8-12; Black Ivory, 8-5; Makbul, 8-0; Nasan, 7-13; Morning Light, 7-10; Fairy Gold, 7-6; Angler, 7-6; Maurice, 7-2; Malayelo, 7-2

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE.—Division II—Distance 1¼ Miles.

Pacific, 9-8; Raven, 9-4; Eldorado, 9-2; Cingalee, 8-13; Resold, 8-7; Hudban, 8-7; Victor, 8-4; The Ally, 7-12; Salim, 7-10; Palermo, 7-8; Viking, 7-7; Cox, 7-3; Ormuz, 6-13; Barjora, 6-10.

THE BYCULLA PLATE.—Division—I Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Investment, 9-8; Lord Rossberry, 9-7; Dhaidan, 8-13; Dartmoor, 8-8; Najdi, 8-6; Ata Allah, 8-3; Ruby Fish, 8-2; Equator, 8-2; Creme-de-Menthe, 8-1; Major, 8-0; Acetine, 8-0; Natal, 8-0; Bill Bailey, 7-13; Present, 7-13; The Knut, 7-12; Justice, 7-10; Bayonet, 7-8; Good Morning, 7-8; Sirmust, 7-8; Garland, 7-7.

THE BYCULLA PLATE.—Division II—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Full Moon, 9-3; Contest, 9-3; Outfit, 9-1; Paradise, 8-13; Quantity, 8-13; Legislator, 8-12; Adil, 8-10; Financier, 8-7; Aladdin, 8-6; Bhookhri, 8-5; Gold Metal, 8-2; Attention, 8-2; Warminster, 8-1; Mandil, 8-1; Britannia, 7-13; Abdul Karim, 7-12; Second String, 7-10; Mid Air, 7-9; Dwarf, 7-9; Canada, 7-8; Ever Ready, 7-6; Varlet, 7-5; Rajputana, 7-4; Salamat, 7-3; Shabash, 7-2.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 21ST OF DECEMBER, 1917.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

At 3-30 p.m.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

342-17—Raghavaya N and Co, Dakhibai alias Satyabhamabai widow and ors v Govindrao Ramnath Mahimkar, Jehangir M and S.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBER.

1322-17.—Dubash & Co., Messrs. Jerup Teja & Co., a firm v. A Rodrigues.

FOR COUNCIL DECREE.

671-17.—Soonderdas & Co., Kallianji Kanji & anr v. Ravji Premji Dalal & ors, Mans H M & Co.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS.

965-15.—Payne & Co., Abdul Husein Ebrahimji & ors v. Abdullali Ebrahimji, Amin & D.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS ON COURTS REPORT AND FOR FINAL DECREE.

1255-16.—Rustomji & Gir, Marence D'Souza v. Sebastean D'Souza & ors, Sm B & Co., Surveyor & Co., Rustomji & G.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

357-92.—Matubhai J & M. Salley Mahomed Noor Mahomed and anr v. Cassam Gulam Hoosein, Hiralal and Co., Notice, d. 14-9-16, Part Heard, 18-12-17.

1254-17—Matubhai J & M Bezonji Shapurji Madan v. Ruttonshaw Furdunji Motiwalla and ors. Payne & Co.

631-17—Little & Co Messrs J A Begbie & Co a firm v. Hemraj Jairam, Pandea & Co Part Heard.

Special Case 1213-17—Crawford B & Co Peter William Monie Municipal Commissioner v. The Revd. Robert Scott Mirza M & M.

761-17—Surajmal & Co Narsey Gangji v. Khimji Visram and Co. a firm Bhaishanker K & G.

140-17—Tyabjee D and Co. Bai Mani Widow v. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and ors. Ardeshir H D & Co Mulla and M.

771-17—Mans. H M & Co Rustomji Jamasji Mistry & ors. v. Dhunjishaw Dadabhoy Chinimini, Purnanand & Co. For Postponement.

1220-16.—Bhaishanker K & G. Lalchand Jusodanandan & Co. a firm v. Purshotam Vishram Mowji & anr. Jamsetji R & D.

1007-11—Vachha & Co Fatmabai Widow and ors. v. Ahmedally Tookhwanji and ors Jehangir & S Little & Co. Edgelow G W & Co, Merwanji & Co For Postponement.

119-17—Merwanji K & Co Byramji Nowroji Gamadiya v. Herbert R Greaves and ors Payne and Co Mulla and M. Crawford B and Co.

659-16—Bhimji and Co (for a Pauper.) Maneckbai Widow v. Rambai Widow and anr. Tyabjee D & Co.

371-17—Pandia & Co. Gordhandas Vallabhdas a firm v. Dhulanmal Deamal.

757-17—Kanga & S. Rehmatbai Widow v. Bhimji Jairaj Makanji, Madhowji K & Ch.

1266-16—Rustomji & G Rewabai Widow v. Ghellabhai Dayaram and ors. Tyabji D & Co.

1355-16—Rustomji and G. Parwatibai widow v Ghellabhai Dayaram and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

BORIVLI AND MALAD NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEES.

The Collector of Thana has appointed the following gentlemen to be members of the Notified Area Committees of Borivli and Malad in the Thana District for the triennium commencing from the 22nd December, 1917:—

BORIVLI.—Officials: The Salsette Development Officer, Chairman; Mr. H. C. Fleming, Personal Assistant to the Salsette Development Officer and the Mahalkari of Bandra. Non-officials: Mr. Balwant Ramchandra Madgaonkar and Mr. Khanderao Ramchandra Talpade.

MALAD.—Officials: The Salsette Development Officer, Chairman; Mr. H. C. Fleming, Personal Assistant to the Salsette Development Officer and the Mahalkari of Bandra. Non-officials: Mr. Pandurang Bhaskar Desai and Mr. Eknath Dwarkanath Vijayakar.

The Mahalkari of Bandra is appointed to be a member on the Notified Area Committees of Santa Cruz and Vile Padle, vice the Resident Magistrate, Bandra, resigned.

G. I. P. SHOOTING CASE.

REVOLVER FOR DISPERSING CROWD.

QUESTION OF BAIL.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, Dhondu Balu charged William Fairweather a foreman in the Loco. Workshops of the G. I. P. Railway, with causing him grievous hurt by shooting with a revolver on the 14th September last.

Mr. M. K. Azad with Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for the complainant, and Mr. G C. Bowen defended the accused.

Dhondu Balu, the complainant said: "I am an S. B. Fitter in the Millwright Workshop. I have not been working for four or five months on account of the injury. Mr. Temple was my foreman. We resumed work after the strike on 21st August.

Mr. Azad: At the time of resuming were you given any assurance?

The question was objected to.

The Magistrate: I will not go into the merits, but an introductory question I will allow.

The question was allowed.

Witness: We were given assurance but they were not carried out. I know the accused. He is a Foreman, Iron Foundry Shop. On the 4th September we went to work at 8 a.m., We did not carry anything with us except our tools. Mistry Silva asked me to go to work in the Brass Shop. I went there. The head fitter asked me to return to the mill workshop at about 8-30 to 8-45 a.m. When I went there all the workmen and Temple Saheb were standing near the entrance of the department. People were going towards the Engine-shop. We also went out to the Engine-shop. All the people were to collect there. I was going to the Engine-shop. I was with people of my department. I remember the names. One Jivan Pundlik and several others were with me. Jivan, and I went cut together. These two had no sticks or stones. There are no stones there lying on the ground. I did not see anyone throwing stones. Two shots were fired by the accused, and I heard a third and a shot hit me in the back. I felt considerable pain, and fell. I was operated on, at the J. J. Hospital and a bullet was extracted. The next day I was very weak. I had fever. Some policemen came to fetch me the next morning. Two or three sepoys came in plain dress. They put me in a victoria and took me to the Police Superintendent's bungalow, and thence to the Court. The police had told me that they were taking me to Hospital. I was charged with rioting. There were ten others. From time to time I came to court. I was fined Rs. 15 for being concerned in a riot. I did not admit the offence in that court. Application has been made to the High Court. It has been accepted.

Cross examination was reserved.

JIVA NEERA'S EVIDENCE.

Jiva Neera (fitter, mill-wright Department) said:—I work under Mr. Temple. I know the last witness. He was also a fitter. There was a strike, I was one of them. I know the complainant got some injury. I don't remember the date. Complainant was with me in the department. Both of us were going together towards the Erecting Shop to the bara Saheb because some men got less increase and some did not get at all. We were going to set forth our grievances. We had no sticks or stones with us, nor, as far as I know had anybody else. Complainant had no stone or stick. We heard two reports like a fire-arm and I heard one more At the third report complainant was hurt on the back. I saw his clothes bloodstained. Then he sat down. I know the accused. His name is Fairweather. He is the Foreman. I saw accused there at the time. He had a revolver, he had it in his hand. I saw accused after the complainant was hurt, not before.

Cross-examination was reserved. Pundlik Narayen gave corroborative evidence.

Mr. Bowen put in a written statement on behalf of the accused.

To the Court accused said:—"I fired three times. I do not want to say anything beyond what is put in the written statement."

Mr. Azad put in the statement which the accused had made before Mr. B. N. Athavle in the Riot Case in the course of which he had stated that he did not always carry a revolver; his revolver was unloaded. The accused when he saw the crowd coming on went home and got some cartridges; he wanted to disperse the crowd as he was afraid of his life; that was after 10 or 15 minutes after he had returned from his house; he had only to jump over the wall to go to his house; he considered it his duty to fire when his life was in danger, and also to disperse the crowd. He could not communicate with the Police. He did not telephone to the Police although in the Time Office there is a telephone which is nearer to his workshop than his house. He fired the third shot deliberately to disperse the crowd.

MUCH SHOUTING.

In the course of his statement the accused said that he was a foreman in charge of about 600 men in the Loco shops of the G. I. P. Railway and when he went to work on the 4th September at 8 a.m. he heard shouting in the iron foundry, and the men said they were going to see Mr. Johnson, the Chief foreman, and as they insisted, Fairweather went to the erecting shop and saw there much shouting going on. Glendenning and Johnson were there, and they tried to pacify the men. Fairweather asked the men to go back to their work, and that if they had any grievance he would take them to Mr. Herbert, the worksmanager, and the men returned to work in about 15 minutes. About an hour later he heard the shouting, and saw men going to the Millwright shop. His own men told accused that they were not going to leave their work. The rioters began throwing stones into the foundry, and Fairweather was waiting inside between the two entrances to the foundry on the South side. He asked the men to remain outside. One man, who seemed to be a leader was two or three yards from the entrance, and the accused caught hold of his hand, as the former had a stone in his hand, and asked him to persuade his men to return to their shops. While the accused was holding his hand he was struck with a missile on the left temple and it nearly stunned him. The brim of the topi was crushed and it protected him to some extent. He then let go the hand of the man; there was a shower of stones and missiles and the accused was hit in several parts of the body. He felt that his life was in danger and he took out his revolver from his pocket and fired a shot in the air which made the rioters retire a few yards.

"A BLANK CARTRIDGE."

Some one shouted that it was a blank cartridge, and that they should keep on stoning the saheb. More missiles were thrown at the accused, and he fired another shot in the air and the rioters retired a few yards, but continued throwing stones. He then saw Dhondu Balu about 10 or 15 yards with a stone in his hand and after taking deliberate aim he threw it. The accused avoided it. It was a large missile. The complainant then went down to pick up another missile and the accused fired at him as he was bending down. Dhondu did not drop down and Fairweather did not know whether he had shot him, and he disappeared in the crowd which ran away. Dhondu was 15 yards distant when the accused shot at him. Accused's left side of the face was swollen, and he was unable to work for 8 days.

GUNSHOT WOUND.

Dr. Bardi, House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital examined by Mr. Azad said that Dhondu Balu was brought to him suffering from a gunshot wound, and the bullet was taken from the wound under local anaesthesia. He was trusted for about 22 days.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bowen witness said the probability was that the complainant was leaning down when he got the shot. He attended Fairweather on the 7th September, when he came to the witness. He had noticed two bruises on the cheek he did not see a dent. It might have been caused by a severe blow.

Re-examined by Mr. Azad the witness said stretching of the hand depended upon the nearness or distance of the object.

CHARGE FRAMED.

The magistrate asked Mr. Bowen what he had to say in regard to framing a charge against the accused and the latter stated that it was a case where there was one accused with two of his witnesses who were his friends. Fairweather was being assaulted and he shot in self-defence, as according to the evidence of the last witness the complainant must have been leaning to pick up a stone to strike Fairweather. He asked the court to dismiss the case.

The magistrate said he would frame a charge against the accused of causing grievous hurt to Dhondu Balu by shooting with a revolver under section 326.

Dhondu Balu was then cross-examined by Mr. Bowen also Jiwa Hira another witness for the prosecution.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE!

Mr. Bowen put to the latter witness whether he had not read a lot about the case in the papers, whether "The Chronicle" was not read by him, or read over and translated to him by some one, as a lot about the case appeared in that paper—

Witness said he had read up to second standard in Marathi and did not kno English.

The Magistrate then examined the witness at length.

The Court then asked both the prosecution and the defence how many days it would take to finish the case, as it wanted to finish the case before Christmas vacation.

Mr. Bowen said he had six witnesses and Mr. Azad said he had only two more witnesses.

CUSTODY OR BAIL?

Mr. Azad said the accused should be taken into custody as this was a non-bailable offence.

The Magistrate: If you want him to be taken into custody say so.

Mr. Azad said the Court should come to a decision in the matter. He did not apply that the accused should be taken into custody. He only reminded the court that a non-bailable charge had been framed.

The Court: Do you say that the accused should be taken into custody? I would rather have what you want to say.

Mr. Azad said he was putting before the Court his grounds first. In every case where a charge was framed, where it was a non-bailable offence, it was the practice of every court that the accused should be kept in custody, and in this case no exception should be made, otherwise the Court would be stultifying itself. The inference was that as it was a non-bailable offence the accused should be taken into custody, otherwise the complainant would take it that the magistrate had come to a decision unfavourable to him. He submitted it was not warranted by the evidence before the Court that the accused should be released on bail. This was a serious charge, and only the cross-examination of two or three witnesses had been finished, and the court could not come to a decision that the accused had not committed any offence. The evidence did not warrant the court to come to any decision at all. He asked that the accused should be taken into custody as was done ordinarily.

The Magistrate said he had made a note of all that had been said, and then adjourned the case till 3-30 p.m. to-day.

CHARGE OF ASSAULTING SERVANT.

MAGISTRATE GRANTS COMPENSATION FOR ACCUSED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Mr. T. B. Hawkins, Office Superintendent, Engineer's Department, Bombay Port Trust, appeared in answer to a charge of assault preferred against him by Ganpat Dharu, lately a peon in the office of the Deputy Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust. Mr. N. R. Dharadhar appeared for the complainant.

The complainant alleged that on the 5th ultimo the accused told him to work in his office. He expressed his willingness to do so and requested him to pay him Rs. 12 instead of Rs. 11 as salary. The accused refused to pay him one rupee more and said he was bound to work in his office. The complainant said he would obtain permission of the Deputy Chief Engineer. Thereupon the accused got annoyed and abused him in the most filthy language, rushed on him and gave him a slap in the face. He caught him by the neck and took him to the Deputy Chief Engineer, with whom he had some private conversation. The complainant's office clothes were taken and he was told to go away. On the 9th the complainant sent an application to the Deputy Chief Engineer to which there was no reply, and subsequently in reply to a reminder sent by him he was informed that he was dismissed for insubordination. He had no witnesses.

Mr. Hawkins pleaded not guilty, saying the charge was false. He further said he had never touched the complainant. The latter was transferred from the Deputy Chief Engineer's office to his office as his services were not required there, and when he asked him to work there he demanded more pay.

The defence witnesses stated that no assault had taken place.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

The accused was discharged.

COMPENSATION TO BE PAID.

The complainant was then called upon to show cause why he should not pay compensation to the accused for bringing a vexatious charge.

The complainant said his case was true.

The Magistrate said he disbelieved the complainant's story of the alleged assault. The complainant had not brought a single person in support of his story. The Magistrate believed the evidence of the defence witnesses and held that the complainant had brought a groundless charge against the accused who had never touched him. He ordered the complainant to pay the accused Rs. 7 as compensation.

CHINGLEPUT TREASON CASE.

EVIDENCE OF SWISS CONSUL AT BOMBAY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, recorded the evidence of Mr. Charles Ringger, Consul for Switzerland, in connection with the case in which one C. S. Sitaram Iyer has been charged in a Court in the Madras Presidency with attempting to wage war against the Government.

Mr. Ringger produced some letters, which he said he had received from a person whose name purported to be Pax Muller. He did not know Pax Muller. He took the letters to the Political Department of the Bombay Government and handed them to Mr. Jukes. They were unopened. He believed Mr. Jukes opened them in his presence, but he was not quite sure on that point. Subsequently he received a reminder from Pax Muller. He sent it to Mr. Jukes officially on September 28.

The Magistrate: Do you know why the letters were sent to you? Were you in any way acting in the interest of any nation?

Witness: I am looking after German interests in India.

URDU AS MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION.

AN INFORMAL CONFERENCE.

In reference to the orders recently passed by Government regarding the use of Urdu as a medium of instruction in Vernacular Primary schools for Mahomedans in the presidency, an informal conference between Government and some non-official Mahomedans was held to consider whether any difficulties or grievances are likely to arise out of the execution of the order. H. E. the Governor presided and among those present were the Hon. Sir M. B. Chaubal, the Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis, the Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael, the Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Thomas, Secretary to Government. Education department. the Hon. Mr. Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer. the Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Mr. Pathan, the Hon. Sardar Syed Ali El Edroos, the Hon. Thakor of Kerwada. Mr. Jalaluddin Saiyid Mian Kadri, Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed and Shaik Bakarath Ali. The conference lasted for some time, the majority of Mahomedans being in favour of Urdu being made the medium of instruction side by side with the vernacular of the district which should be compulsory. His Excellency thanked the members for coming there and expressing their views freely and said that the Government will reconsider the matter and pass orders thereon shortly and the conference terminated.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, December 21, 1917.

GOVERNMENT AND CONTRACTS.
V.

Three weeks have now elapsed since Mr. Karimbhoy A. Peerbhoy presented certain statements to the Industrial Commission making grave allegations against Government Departments of undue favouritism in the placing of contracts for certain army supplies, allegations, which, as he stated in his oral evidence, he was anxious to have the opportunity of substantiating in public. Another fortnight has elapsed since we concluded a series of articles, in which we were able to throw considerable further light on the whole subject and placed certain facts before the authorities and the public which unquestionably form the grounds for a public investigation of the peculiar circumstances revealed. Up till now, however, the Government of India have remained completely silent regarding their intentions in the matter,—presuming they have any,—and they might be, for all the the public are able to see, supremely indifferent to, or ignorant of, the revelations and allegations that have made the most profound impression on the public mind. In a country with a free and popularly elected legislature, the Government would have been stirred very quickly into action of some sort and the public apprehension would at least have been quieted by the promise of an impartial enquiry. The antediluvian system at Simla, however, permits of no such means of disturbing the equanimity of the bureaucratic gods reposing in the peaceful atmosphere of the Imperial capital. We can only remind them of the Mesopotamia Commission, which ought to provide a lesson that Nemesis is possible, in the hope that they will realise a fact that they seem quickly to have forgotten, and recognise that this is a matter which will not be allowed to fall into oblivion, and that the more despatch they display in dealing with it on the right lines, the less their credit will suffer. Sir Charles Munro came out here to put the department, over which he presides, in order and to cleanse it of the sloth, inefficiency and incompetence which was revealed by the Mesopotamia Commission. We trust that the Simla paralysis, which was the undoing of his predecessor, has not overtaken the new regime.

Our readers are already aware that long before Mr. Karimbhoy Peerbhoy made his statements to the Commission we had been aware of most of the circumstances to which he referred, and they will have gathered that we had already been in correspondence with the authorities in reference to the matters which had been brought to our notice. That correspondence revealed, not for the first time in our experience and that of others who have had to deal with scandals of this kind, that it is not safe to place implicit reliance on the statemenst which are made to the heads of departments by their subordinates and on which are based the denials offered by the former. As we have said over and over again, in connection with this and other matters of the kind, there can be no assurance of getting at the truth in these things without full and public enquiry. We publish in another column a letter, which has been addressed by the Editor of this paper to the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, which we claim is sufficient to show that in this particular case his Excellency has been made the medium of statements in regard to very important particulars which have been subsequently admitted to be not merely misleading but entirely untrue. How is it possible, in the face of this, to be satisfied with bare denials in regard to other matters complained of, based on enquiries made behind the *purdah* by individuals who are not made to feel the responsibility which belongs to statements which have to be vouched for publicly? We have suggested to Sir Charles Munro that the fact of these mis-statements having been made and admitted on further enquiry intensifies the need for a full and public investigation. We await his answer with interest.

In the meanwhile we propose to deal with other matters which it is necessary to urge upon the attention of the public and the authorities concerned. These are things, we would point out, which are of very immediate interest and importance, since there is, as we have said before, a wide impression that the supervision of Government contracts generally is extremely unsatisfactory, both in the matter of economy and efficiency. The whole business of supplies is now, we understand, under the control of the Munitions Board. And it is not very encouraging to reflect that the Board is presided over by Sir Thomas Holland, who has no business or administrative experience of the kind required,—and seems to have acquired some undesirable bureaucratic qualities,—and is composed of members, who, so far as we are aware, do not possess any special qualifications for the work with which they have to deal. However that may be, the complaints that reach us do not suggest that the Board is getting the best value out of the resources of the country and this appears to be particularly so in regard to the matter of supplies of leather equipment. Here, again, we find the same complaints of wasteful procedure and the inexplicable favouring of certain firms and such neglect of others of proved competence and long experience as, it appears to us, is extremely detrimental to the public interest. In our previous articles on the subject we have dealt exhaustively with the question of tent supplies. In our next issue we propose to place before the public some of the facts relating to the question of leather supplies, which seem to us to strengthen the case for enquiry into the whole business of contracts for army supplies by an impartial commission.

EXIT PERSONAL GOVERNMENT.

Demands for political reform proceed from the knowledge that an existing system has failed, and that there can be a readjustment of power demonstrably superior to the system which is condemned. That the present antediluvian constitution of the Government of India stands gravely in need of improvement or even replacement, is a proposition on which we have the concurrence of many reactionaries. Dissensions arise when we come to positive remedies—and that is precisely the reason for Indian reformers to keep before them the basic principle of Government which vitiates the present administration. In the dust and din of controversy we get occasional reminders about the elementary issues that are tested, and we should be particularly grateful to the incorrigible die-hards and dug-outs who provoke and clarify thought by proclaiming that in the Orient the only efficacious principle of authority is that of personal government. We are testing the rival claims of the principles of personal government and popular government. It is an occasion which is not peculiar to the history of this country, nor is the final result capable of being mistaken.

In one sense, the costitutional history of every country is a record of its emergence from personal sovereignty to popular government. The Government that exists in India is in effect personal, call it paternal if you like. There are two possible sanctions for the maintenance of personal government and the disregard of the general will in a civilised society. The first juristic warrant for it was represented by the Gausl who cried "Woe to the vanquished!" The little Junkers amongst us who swear by the names of Clive and Dalhousie bear spiritual allegiance to such an interpretation of Empire. The bulk of our opponents, however, belong to another class to whom the reason of personal government and the repudiation of the popular will, seems justified on the ground that power should be monopolised as of "divine right," and, forsooth, for the sake of the people. The fatality of Prussianism lies in the fact that it would save a people by compulsory "kultur" and without the slightest reference to their own cultivated will. The Kaiser trusts in the "divine right" of his authority and governs accordingly. The pet delusion of sovereignty in other countries costs tumult and bloodshed for its dismissal from the canons of government. Personal government is now quite played out, and in a civilised country, neither of its sanctions for supremacy is admissible. It has been weighed in the balance and found wanting, and its doom is writ large on the pages of history. When Louis XVI said "I am the State," he put forth the claim for all governments which are not broadbased on the people's will. The "divine right" of authority, to us, is an obvious sham, but it afflicted peoples in Europe for ceturies till Rousseau convulsed the philosophy of statecraft by an idea which, though to us familiar enough, was to them the breaking of a spell. "There was a man called Rousseau," said Carlyle. "He wrote a book in France at which the lords and ladies laughed—but the skins of those who laughed went to bind its second edition."

The death-knell of personal government is rung when in a country there is an intelligensia capable of administering the threefold functions of Government—namely, the Executive, the Judiciary and the Legislature. Popular government with all its defects (unavoidable in a partial and conditional world) holds the highest credentials for acceptance. Some of our mentors seek to disparage and aggravate us by merrily pointing to Russia and telling us there Indians should end if they were given a chance for responsible government. The challenge may be accepted, and the analogy is particularly happy, because in the bulk of illiteracy and the fervency of the intelligentzia there are strong resemblances between India and Russia. The blatant champions of "vested interests" drew a moral of warning for us when Reuter reported a repudiation of foreign debts by the Maximalists. Apart from the economic absurdity of any such proceeding, the critics should be content with the assurance of Mr. Bonar Law that British capital could not be imperilled. The constitutional transition of Russia of course could only be judged properly by removing it from the canvas of war. We curse it pre-eminently as a disaster to allied arms. For the particular argument in view we should proceed rather on its intrinsic merits. Suppose for a moment, the experiment of Democratic Russia were inaugurated under the auspices of a benevolent power like Britain. Moreover, the overthrow of tyranny is often succeeded by an interregnum that may vary from the unstable to the chaotic—but that is only till the will of the people organises itself. The Bolsheviks may be said to be identified with that interlude in Russia to-day, but the true rallying forces of the nation may be trusted to assert themselves in due course. We are eccentric enough to believe that if the regulation of foreign relations and control of the army were in safe hands, the revolution in Russia would have been a bloodless revolution. India is at an infinite advantage when it presses for the intiation of the Congress-League Scheme, inasmuch as we have the British connection. Neither vested interests nor the tranquility of progress can reasonably suffer. The transition of the Government from the personal to the popular type was attended with measureless anguish in Great Britain and in France. The Civil War and the Commonwealth and the French Revolution leap up, as it were, to restrain those who would rashly judge that Russia pays too dearly for her escape from the worst traditions of autocracy and orthodoxy. Personal government and Tsardom even in Russia were played out.

The root-cause of friction lies in the comparative decadence of a type, a numerous type, of the Britisher in India. Accustomed to power and authority (not always deserved) their faith in personal government is blighting their memory of their own history. Much to the detriment of the honest performance of their tasks, the type is afflicted with a wretched indiosyncracy that it is his to run the British Empire. Personal government is bad for the ruled—and worse for the rulers! We have reached the turn in the road. There is no need to blunder through the whole way, because India has the inestimable advantage of belonging to a great Empire and profiting by the lessons of its history. Only, Englishmen in India must have more faith in the history of their own country.

Notes of the Day.

The Bengal Internments.

The question of the notorious Bengal internments was raised again in the Bengal Legislative Council on Tuesday on a motion by the Hon. Rai Radha Charan Pal for the appointment of a committee for the internment cases. The Associated Press message, which we publish elsewhere, is silent as to the character of the proposed committee, but the debate, ending in the motion being defeated, provided the occasion for an interesting statement on behalf of the Government by Sir Henry Wheeler who, however appears to have been more revealing than he probably intended or suspects. As we know, the internment cases are already being referred to a committee which shall include two judicial officers. In addition to that, Sir Henry announced that the Bengal Government "had made a further proposal of considering internment cases by two judicial officers," and the matter was the subject of correspondence between them and the Government of India. Whether this permanent Committee of investigation will inspire confidence or not, depends, of course, on the kind of "judicial officers" appointed.

A Month's Record.

Sir Henry Wheeler, in his proud innocence, gave a glowing picture of the wonderful solicitude of the Bengal Government on behalf of the detenus. Apart from the suggestion to mobilise "two judicial officers" above referred to, he declared that "cases were constantly coming to Government for review," and that "in October last no less than 65 persons were either released or their restrictions mitigated." Graciousness could no further go, doubtless, but Sir Henry and the Government, of which he was the spokesman, would appear to be in blissful ignorance of the damaging admission involved in that statement. We do not know what the proportion was out of the 65 persons who were either "released" or had "their restrictions mitigated" (happy phrase!-) but if it was possible for that beneficent result to have been attained in the course of one month, and at the hands of the Bengal Government, it is easy to see that a pretty wholesale and indiscriminate seizure of individuals has been in progress in Bengal.

Use or Misuse?

That is precisely the charge against that Government and its Police. The other figures given by Sir Henry Wheeler help, if anything, to sustain the indictment that the Bengal Government, under whatever influences, have lent themselves to what can only be regarded as a reckless misuse,—no lesser phrase will do, having regard to the moral and physical suffering involved to the victims as shown by the cases of suicide and insanity among them,—of the Defence of India Act as well as other regulations. The frame of mind of the Bengal Executive is reflected in a passage in Sir Henry's statement, which may be cited.

Boy Internees.

It is well known that a great many of the detunus are mere boys, and it has been repeatedly pointed out that for them to be shut up indefinitely spelt ruin to their education and their entire prospects of life. In reference to this denial Sir Henry said, "it was impossible to allow a boy, contaminated with anarchical poison, to mix freely with innocent boys." In other words, a boy so afflicted, on an *ex parte* allegation and without any judicial enquiry, must be doomed and left to his fate without any attempt being made to reclaim him to a non-anarchical and decent existence! And such are the ways of a bureaucracy that is never tired of boasting that it constitutes a "paternal" Government!

Compulsory Urdu.

The Government of Bombay have done well in recognising the wisdom of reconsidering their decision to abolish Urdu as a compulsory medium of instruction for Mahomedan children in primary schools. An informal conference between Government and some non-official Mahomedans was held yesterday under the presidency of Lord Willingdon "to consider whether any difficulties or grievances are likely to arise out of the execution of the order." As was to be expected, the majority of Mahomedans present at the conference were in favour of Urdu being made the medium of instruction. Lord Willingdon thanked the members of the conference for expressing their views freely and stated that the Government will reconsider the matter and pass orders thereon shortly. The personal interest which Lord Willingdon has evinced in this question, which has considerably agitated the Mahomedan community, is highly gratifying and we trust that it will result in the revocation of the previous order. Nothing less than that will satisfy the Mahomedan community or be consistent with their best interests.

Excessive Zeal.

An instance of the ridiculous lengths to which the demand for communal representation in the Legislative Councils of the future is being carried was afforded by the suggestion made by the Madras Chamber of Commerce that the European, Anglo-Indian, Mahomedan communities should be represented on the Finance Committee. In support of this preposterous suggestion the Chamber instanced a case of what it called "the injustice of the existing method" when at the last election to a vacancy on the Committee, the non-official members of which are all Brahmins, a Brahmin was elected to it. Curiously enough, the Chamber admits that the member who resigned was also a Brahmin, but it does not add that he resigned in order to give an opportunity to a non-Brahmin member to get in. But let that pass. The illustration given by the Chamber itself will be found to be sufficiently damaging to the view propounded by it when it is remembered that out of 28 non-official members who are entitled to vote for the election of members of the Finance Committee, only nine are Brahmins, so that the Brahmin member who was elected evidently enjoyed the confidence not only of his Brahmin colleagues on the Council but also of his non-Brahmin, Mahomedan, European and Anglo-Indian colleagues.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies gave a Christmas Party to the Clerks, their wives and children on Thursday afternoon followed by a concert and variety entertainment.

Their Excellencies visited the Y.M.C.A. huts on the Co-operage on Thursday evening.

The Concert at their Excellencies' Christmas Party to H. E. the Governor's Band was given by the Gerard Freeman-Thomas Hospital Soldiers' Concert Party.

There was a garden party on Wednesday evening at Government House, Madras, to meet H. E. the Viceroy and the Secretary of State. The Viceroy and Mr. Montagu leave Madras on the 22nd

Sir William Maxwell, Director-General Posts and Telegraphs just returned to Delhi after a prolonged tour in Mesopotamia.

The following persons were granted interviews yesterday with the Viceroy and the Secretary of State:—Mr. N. Subba Rao, Mr. C. Vijayaraghava Chari, the Hon. Mr. B. N. Sarma the Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, the Hon. Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Rao Bahadur Venkata Reddy, Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Sir S. Subramania Iyer, Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar and Sir M. Visveswaraya.

GOVERNMENT AND CONTRACTS
A LETTER TO THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The following letter has been addressed to the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief by the Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle."—

Dear Sir,

On the 10th May and 16th August last you addressed me under the instructions of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief regarding certain matters which were brought to His Excellency's notice by me in my letters of the 22nd March and 10th May last respectively.

I desire to draw his Excellency's attention to the statements made by Mr Karimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, of the firm of Messrs. Adamjee Peerbhoy and Co., of Bombay, before the Industrial Commission which are relevent to certain of the matters mentioned in my letters, and also to four articles on the subject which have appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle." The statements of Mr. Karimbhoy Peerbhoy to which I refer are reported in the "Chronicle" of November 30th under the heading of "Favourtism in Government Contracts" and sub-heading "Addendum to Mr. Peerbhoy's Evidence." His oral examination on the subject is reported in the "Chronicle" of December 1st. Certain editorial comments under the heading of "Notes of the Day" appear in the "Chronicle" of November 30th and the articles mentioned above appeared on December 3rd, 4th, 5th and 7th instant. These papers I am forwarding to you.

I have no doubt His Excellency has already seen these reports and comments. I shall be glad, however, if you would draw his special attention to the matter and ask him whether he does not consider it desirable in view of the public importance of the matter, and the facts which have come to light, that such a public and full investigation as I suggested in my letter of the 22nd March should now be held.

I would draw His Excellency's attention to the fact that in your letter of the 10th May it was specifically stated, in regard to the matter of inspection of tents, that "trained inspectors have been appointed for the work" and that "all newly-appointed inspectors have been given special training before being entrusted with the responsibility of passing tents and leather work for issue to the Army."

In your letter of the 16th August, however, it is admitted that inspection of tents at Cawnpore, where the firms are who have been favoured with the bulk of the orders, has been "carried out by an officer who, until the outbreak of the War, had no experience of tents."

Again, in your letter of the 10th May it was specifically stated that "there is no foundation for any idea that supplies from Cawnpore have been paid for at higher rates than those from other places."

But in your letter of the 16th August you admit that "it is a fact that higher rates have been paid to the Cawnpore Mills for tents than for tents made elsewhere" and that to "this extent your letter of the 10th May was incorrect."

Again, stress is laid in your letter of the 10th May on the fact that the absence of any "traceable" complaint in regard to Cawnpore tents is "suggestive" of the efficiency of the inspection," and that the specifications provided for guidance in manufacture and inspection provide standards * * * and tests which simplifies the work of all concerned." I have ascertained, however, that it is a fact that a Cawnpore tent which was officially supplied as a specially selected sample tent to a Bombay firm for their guidance, has since been officially admitted to be below specification and defective. This is certainly not "suggestive" of the "efficiency of the inspection." Nor would it seem from this that the elaborate provision of standards and tests has simplified the work of securing efficiency in the case of firms and officers without previous experience.

Thus, two statements of grave importance in your letter of 10th May are admittedly gravely inaccurate, and a third in your letter of the 16th August is under grave suspicion and calls for a very full explanation. May I suggest, therefore, that this intensifies the need for a public investigation of these matters; since it is not, I think, going too far to assume that those who have supplied his Excellency with the information on which your letters are based, having admittedly misled him in regard to these very important points, may not be altogether reliable in the remainder of their statements.

I shall be obliged, in conclusion, if you will be good enough to inform his Excellency that, in view of the public interest involved in these matters, I do not regard myself as justified in continuing to regard this correspondence as confidential.

I am,
Yours truly,
(Signed) B. G. HORNIMAN,
Editor.

AIR-RAID ON LONDON.

ENEMY'S INFERIOR STRENGTH.

ENEMY AERODROMES BOMBED.

HOSTILE MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

WORK OF AUSTRALIAN AIR SQUADRONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 20.
Recd. 11-0 p.m., Dec. 20.

In a communiqué with regard to aviation, Sir Douglas Haig says: The Australian air squadrons did good work on Monday. Two of their pilots were attacked by many scouts. They brought down one and dispersed the remainder. Our aeroplanes yesterday dropped 150 bombs on rail-stations and trenches.

There was an intense air-fighting throughout the day greatly in our favour. We brought down nine and drove down three enemy machines. Three of ours are missing.

Last night we bombed St. Denis Westrem, Roulers and Lichtervelde aerodromes and Thourout, Ledeghem, Cambrai and Menin railway stations. All of our machines returned.

RAIDERS REPULSED N. E. OF PASSCHENDAELE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 19.
Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 20.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué this afternoon says:—We drove off raiders south-east and north-east of Passchendaele, securing prisoners.

ENEMY RAIDERS REPULSED.

SOUTHWEST OF GUEMAPPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 20.
Recd. 11-0 p.m., Dec. 20.

In last night's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says: We drove off raiders south-east of Guemappe.

The enemy raided two posts in the neighbourhood of Avion.

There has been considerable hostile artillery firing at Ploegsteert wood and Polygon wood.

BRITISH AIR-RAID ON ENGEL.

AERODROME AND DUMP BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 19.
Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 20.

The Admiralty says:—The aircraft bombed yesterday afternoon the Engel aerodrome and dump. Several bombs burst near the sheds of the aerodrome and several direct hits were secured on the dump and railway sidings. One enemy machine was shot down in flames and another out of control. All ours returned.

WESTERN FRONT.

CHANGES IN HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 19.
Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 20.

"The Times" says:—It is understood Field-Marshal Haig is making important changes in the Staff at Headquarters, which has been practically unaltered since the time of General French. There is not the slightest suggestion of change in the high command.

FIGHTING SOUTH OF JUVINCOURT.

BOMBS ON DUNKIRK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 19.
Recd. 2 p.m., Dec. 20.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—

Enemy artillery bombarded during night time the front line south of Juvincourt in Argonne and at Four-de-paris. Our guns effectively replied. Repeated attempts to reach our positions at Four-de-paris were repulsed.

The enemy dropped fifty bombs on Dunkirk during the night of the 18th. There were no casualties.

RECIPROCAL BOMBARDMENT ON FRENCH FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 20.
Recd. 11-0 p.m., Dec. 20.

Last night's French communiqué says: There was reciprocal bombardment in the regions of Juvencourt, north of Caurieres wood, Hartmannsweilerkopf and Schoenholz.

MACEDONIAN FRONT.

CHANGES IN COMMANDS.

ATHENS, Dec. 19.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Dec. 20.

Newspapers state that General Sarrail has been recalled and appointed to a higher post and that General Guillaumat is succeeding him. It is reported that the French Admiral commanding the Allied squadron in the Aegean has been replaced by Rear-Admiral Fatu.

AIR-RAID ON LONDON.

ALSO IN KENT AND ESSEX.

10 KILLED AND 75 INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 19.
Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 20.

Yesterday evening's aeroplane raid was the first, while the moon is so young, being a thin sickle in an inky sky. The firing was intermittent for over two hours and less intense than usual. Many workers in West End had barely started for home when it began. Pedestrians quickly disappeared to shelter.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE AIR-RAID.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 19.
Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 20.

An official statement regarding the air-raid says that from sixteen to twenty aeroplanes participated. One was brought down in the sea and probably another. Three groups of raiders crossed the Kent coast and three other groups the Essex coast between ten minutes past six and a quarter to seven, and all flew in the direction of London. Our gunfire turned back most, but about five reached London and dropped bombs between seven and eight o'clock.

After the main attack had terminated a single raider flew over London at nine o'clock. One raider was hit by gunfire and came down off the Kent coast and two of its crew were captured alive by an armed trawler. It is supposed that another came down in the Channel. One of our pilots attacked and fired two drums of ammunition into a raider as the latter was bombing London from a height of 13,000 feet. All our machines returned.

Reports of casualties and damage in London have not yet been received.

Bombs were also dropped in Kent and Essex.

THE CASUALTIES.

NO NAVAL OR MILITARY DAMAGE DONE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 19.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Dec. 20.

It is officially announced that in the air-raid ten persons were killed and seventy injured in London and five injured elsewhere.

The material damage was not serious. No naval or military damage was done.

FOOD CONTROL IN ENGLAND.

WEEKLY MEATLESS DAY FROM NEW YEAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 20.
Recd. 11-0 p.m., Dec. 20.

Lord Rhondda is arranging to fix in January the maximum prices for various grades of home live-stock and will impose from the New Year a meatless day weekly on which no cooked or uncooked meat will be sold. He proposes to limit retail sales after the 13th January to three-quarters of October sales.

VICE-ADMIRAL GRANT MADE A K. C. B.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 18.
Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 20.

The King to-day invested Vice-Admiral Lowther Grant with the K.C.B.

PROGRESS IN AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING.

HUGE OUTPUT OF OVER 8 MILLION TONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.
Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 20.

Mr. Charles Piez has been appointed manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation in succession to Rear-Admiral Harris resigned.

Mr. Hurley has issued a statement explaining that the reorganisation of the Corporation discloses the fact that 8,395,000 tons dead-weight of shipping are being constructed. He says that conditions on the Pacific coast have so improved that records are being broken in speed with which ships are turned out and construction work is progressing as fast as human labour can turn it out. We are close to a point where results of what has been done will be apparent to everyone.

SUSPICIOUS GERMAN MOVEMENT

FREE USE OF RED CROSS FLAG.

ENEMY'S DEARTH OF MEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 20.
Recd. 11-0 p.m., Dec. 20.

Reuters correspondent at Headquarters wires that deep frozen snow is rendering transport very difficult. Big operations have become almost impossible, but the enemy is displaying considerable activity. A good deal of movement is progressing behind the German lines under suspicious circumstances based on past experience, as the enemy is using the red cross flag freely.

The recent spirited attack south of Polderhoek Chateau only met with success owing to our men having used up all available grenades.

Referring to the much bruited reports of the arrival of a number of fresh enemy divisions in Belgium from the Eastern front, the correspondent arrives at a liberal estimate of trench strength of each of such divisions not exceeding 3,500 infantrymen of all ranks.

GERMAN CONCENTRATION ON WESTERN FRONT.

ALLIES STILL MAINTAIN MARKED SUPERIORITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Dec. 19.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Dec. 20.

A semi-official statement confirms that there are one hundred and fifty-four German divisions on the western front. "The enemy continues to bring up reinforcements, youths and specialised detachments, artillery aeroplanes, war material and supplies from the eastern front. Nevertheless the Allies maintain marked superiority in all respects and they are utilising the period of cold and snow to make all dispositions necessary to resist the attack and thereafter victoriously to counter-attack."

YET A LONG WAY FROM NUMERICAL SUPERIORITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 19.
Recd. 5 p.m., Dec. 20.

A high British military authority in a weekly review of the situation says the main fact is that the Germans are transferring considerable forces from the east to the west, almost entirely to France and Flanders but they are yet a long way from numerical superiority over the British and the French.

A semi official statement from Paris says there are still 113 enemy divisions on the east front, of which seventy seven are German and thirty-three Austrian as compared with 137 in September but these are of little value.

ITALIAN FRONT.

ENEMY ATTEMPT TO ADVANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 19.
Recd. 2 p.m., Dec. 20.

An Italian official communiqué says:—After violent efforts to advance southwards from Colcaprile to Mount Pernica the enemy only succeeded in gaining advantages at Mtaholone. Nevertheless we took one hundred prisoners.

Our naval forces prevented an attempt to cross the Vecchia-Piave.

SNOWFALL ON ITALIAN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 19.
Recd. 5 p.m., Dec. 20.

Reuter's correspondent at the Italian Headquarters says the winter has begun and there has been fall of snow.

EXPLOSIVES WORKS NORTH OF LONDON.

EXPLOSION WRECKS BUILDING

LONDON, Dec. 20.
Recd. 11-0 p.m., Dec. 20.

An Official statement says that an explosion wrecked a building in explosives works northward of London. There were no fatalities.

HOLIDAYSFOR NEWSPAPERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 19.
Recd. 5 p.m., Dec. 20.

No newspapers will be published on Christmas Day and no evening papers on Boxing Day.

FULFILMENT OF CANADA'S DUTY.

NOTABLE TEST OF DEMOCRACY.

SIR R. BORDEN'S ELECTION SPEECH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
OTTAWA, Dec. 19.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Dec. 20.

Sir Robert Borden in a statement regarding the elections says:—The people of Canada have fully realised and splendidly fulfilled their duty. The Union Government will have the majority of at least fifty which the soldiers' vote may increase to sixty or more. Sir Robert Borden says that it is not a partisan victory and pays a tribute to the Liberals who, except in Quebec, worked strenuously with the Conservatives. It was a notable test of democracy. The Canadian people after more than three years' heroic devotion and untold sacrifice were called upon to say whether Canada's effort in the war should be maintained. This involved compulsory military service. No more severe trial of courage, self-sacrifice and endurance of democracy was ever made.

EXPLOITATION OF ALGERIAN OIL FIELDS.

A CONTRACT SIGNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 19.
Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 20.

The Paris correspondent of "The Times" says that a contract has been initialled between Messrs. Pearson and the Governor-General of Algeria for exploitation of abandoned Algerian oil-fields. It awaits ratification by the French Government.

AMERICAN SUBMARINE SUNK

BY A SUBMARINE IN HOME WATERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Dec. 20.

The American submarine F1 has been rammed and sunk in fog by the submarine F3 in home waters. Nineteen were drowned.

SUBMARINE SINKINGS.

BRITISH SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 19.
Recd. 5 p.m., Dec. 20.

The Admiralty states that arrivals during the week numbered 2,461 and sailings 2,499. Fourteen vessels over and three under sixteen hundred tons were sunk. Eleven were unsuccessfully attacked. One fishing vessel was sunk.

RECORD OF LOSSES.

The following table shows the losses for each week since the returns were issued.

Week ended.	Arr vals.	Sailings.	SUNK: Over 1,600 tons.	SUNK: Under 1,600 tons.	Fishing vessels.	Unsuccessful attacks.
Feb. 25	2280	2261	15	6	4	12
Mar. 4	2528	2477	14	9	3	12
" 11	1985	1959	15	4	3	16
" 13	2528	2554	16	6	21	19
" 26	2314	2433	18	9	10	15
Apl. 1	2281	2309	18	13	6	17
" 8	2406	2367	17	2	6	14
" 13	2879	2331	19	9	12	15
" 22	2585	2621	40	15	9	27
" 29	2716	2680	38	13	8	24
May 6	2274	2409	24	22	—	—
" 13	2569	2552	18	5	8	19
" 20	2664	2759	18	9	3	9
" 27	2719	2768	18	1	2	17
June 3	2693	2842	18	3	5	17
" 10	2767	2892	22	10	3	23
" 17	2807	2903	27	5	6	31
" 24	2876	2923	21	7	0	22
July 4	2745	2846	15	5	11	19
" 11	2898	2798	14	3	3	17
" 18	2828	2920	14	4	8	12
" 25	2891	2791	21	3	1	13
Aug. 1	2747	2776	18	3	0	9
" 8	2673	2756	21	2	0	13
" 15	2776	2696	14	2	3	13
" 22	2838	2764	15	3	3	12
" 29	2629	2680	18	5	0	9
Sept. 5	2384	2432	20	3	0	9
" 12	2744	2868	12	15	4	12
" 19	2695	2737	8	11	1	6
" 26	2795	2691	13	2	2	10
Oct. 3	2880	2742	11	3	0	16
" 10	2519	2632	14	2	3	5
" 17	2114	2091	12	6	1	5
" 24	2848	2849	17	8	0	7
" 31	2285	2321	14	4	—	1
Nov. 7	2384	2279	8	4	—	6
" 14	2125	2307	1	5	1	8
" 21	2531	2443	10	7	0	3
" 28	2058	2122	14	7	—	8
Dec. 5	2174	2133	16	1	4	8
" 12	2426	2394	14	7	0	11
" 19	2461	2490	14	3	1	11

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 20.
Recd. 11-0 p.m., Dec. 20.

The French weekly shipping returns state that there were 981 arrivals and 892 departures. One vessel under 1,600 tons was sunk and one unsuccessfully attacked.

SUPPORT TO ALLIES.

NOTIFICATION TO IRISHMEN

IRISH FELLOWSHIP CLUB'S DECLARATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CHICAGO, Dec. 19.
Recd. 11-0 p.m., Dec. 20.

The Irish Fellowship Club the largest Irish organisation in Chicago has adopted a declaration which will be forwarded to Ireland after submission to all Irish organisations in America, stating that any Irishman seeking to embarrass any Ally in the conduct of the war commits an act of open hostility to the United States.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN.

UNDIVIDED ENERGY OF BOTH TO STRENGTHEN ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
TOKIO, Dec. 18.
Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 20.

In a speech here Baron Ishii referred to the Japanese-American agreement and emphasised that there was no suggestion of interference with China. He was confident that the Chinese would soon be satisfied to be partners to an agreement which so materially contributed to strengthening the good relations between Japan, America and China.

The undivided energy of Japan and China should henceforth be directed towards strengthening the forces of the Allies.

NEW COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

SIR WILLIAM CLARK AS CONTROLLER-GENERAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 19.
Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 20.

It is officially announced that a new Commercial Intelligence Department has been constituted. It will be known as the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence). Sir William Clark has been appointed Controller-General and Mr. F. G. Butler, formerly of the Colonial Office, Director of Overseas Division.

PROHIBITIVE RESOLUTION ON INTOXICANTS.

ACCEPTED BY THE SENATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.
Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 20.

The Senate has accepted the House of Representatives' resolution prohibiting manufacture and sale of intoxicants throughout the United States.

(Continued from Column 6.)

hueless desolation all round, that is Mesopotamia. The Turks dug fire trenches all along the walls but they respected the graves which are undisturbed. Volunteer parties of bluejackets from passing gunboats have landed and trimmed these mounds of earth which are as clean cut and defined now as in a home churchyard. A brick wall is being built round the enclosure. The place is grassless. There is no grass anywhere now, only the arid, sombre, dun-coloured earth which flies up and stings one's face. But grass will come in the Spring. It came in 1916 during the siege when the garrison sowed vegetable seeds dropped by aeroplanes and the Indians used to crawl out and collect green stuff for the pot at a time when a nettle was a treasure trove. The sombre aspect of the Kut cemetery will disappear when water is brought on to the land and the scrub palms are fertilised and increase in stature and shade.

THE ONLY ENEMY RELIC.

Three miles below Kutmia the only enemy relic in the neighbourhood—an obelisk put up by the Turks in commemoration of the fall of Kut. It is a kind of Cleopatra's Needle on a square plinth all kiln-dried brick and plastered over; an old converted British cow-gun stands as a trophy on each side. One of the guns had tumbled forward, the plaster and brick are already mouldering and though the monument was still veiled when I passed down stream in June the canvas sheeting was ultimately blown away by the wind. I remember the white needle as a familiar landmark last January in the trenches at Mohamad Abdul Hassan, a bare rifle shot distant across the river. It was unveiled then and must have been veiled since for an official ceremony. It was rash of the Turks to erect their trophy so far on the British side of the town but evidence of their overweening confidence after Ctesiphon and Kut can be multiplied. The same irony attended the unveiling of the monument by the wind after the British occupation as attended our march through Khalil Pasha Street in Bagdad which was completed to commemorate the surrender of Kut, just in time to give the British troops a passage through the capital.

RESSURECTION OF KUT

A HALF GOLGOTHA RECONSTRUCTED.

THE WHITE NEEDLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Kut, when the troops who had taken Sannaiyat passed by it, not through it, the day after we forced the passage of the Tigris, was a ruin. A gunboat stopped there and an officer and some blue jackets hoisted the Union Jack. But the army pushed by the town which had been our lodestar for over a year and our ultimate goal in the mind's eye of many. We forgot its existence; we left no post there; it was not a place to camp in. The gaping houses were stacked with filth. The fleas that swarmed in the debris thrown out into the street leaped up and bit one's legs as one passed. The dogs had deserted the place. The cats that boldly raided the kitchens during the siege and took away many a half-starved man's dinner from under the very arms of the cook, had fallen on one another. A head or a tail or a backbone was found in nearly every house. The place was half Golgotha, half midden, and one doubted if one could ever do anything with it.

But Kut is too important a centre to be neglected. There has always been a town here and there always will be. It is a link between the Euphrates and Persia. It taps the Shatt-el-Hai to the South and West, and a caravan route strikes off from it to the North by the Kurdish towns of Jessan and Bedrah. Grain comes in from the South, wool from the North and Nur-ud-Din's army which we fought in 1915, was very largely rationed by this traffic. For political reasons too it was wise to rebuild Kut, and it has a steadying effect on the nerves of the people.

RECONSTRUCTION.

So in the middle of April after Kut had been deserted nearly two months a young political officer arrived in the town with a grant of funds and set about the work of purging and reconstruction. The first thing to do was to clean the place. The midden grew before it was diminished. The debris was dumped out of the houses into the street; the accumulated filth was buried and burnt; the barricades were pulled down; the dugouts and trenches were filled up. But first the doors which had been used for roofing dugouts were extricated and stacked in a central place under a guard. Wood is valuable in Mesopotamia as it has to be imported from a far country; and an odd feature about the resurrection of Kut is that the original doors which had been numbered and marked were claimed by the returning Kutwais and restored to them.

The first thing the young political officer built was an imposing colonnade bazaar along the river front. He began with a coffee shop and some retail shops which he brought up streets in mahailas to make life endurable to the builders who for a long time were the sole population. He collected skilled masons, men who had been employed by the Germans in the Bagdad Railway buildings, and by the Turks in the repairing of Ezra's tomb eighteen years ago. He rebuilt and re-roofed the old bazaars, widened old streets and built new ones, and repaired the Sunni and Shiah mosques, the Turkish baths and ice factory, and the flour mill, refitting the old engines from which the Turks had removed the important parts. Pumping engines were restored for the bringing in of water and the irrigation of gardens. The flats and shoals in the middle of the Tigris were converted into vegetable gardens, each with its osier-like screen of liquorice scrub to keep off the driving sand. The women are now winnowing peacefully in Lynch's old serai. In a courtyard a few doors off the Arab and Kurdish police are being drilled by an Arab sergeant to English words of command.

RESURRECTED KUT.

Kut, though still partly in ruins is a better and cleaner town. Most of the people are back again behind their old doors which have provided shelter in turn for British and Turkish dugouts. The bazaars are thronged on Sundays, nearly 5,000 have returned out of a population of 6,000. And they prosper for there is abundant labour for them in Kut and its neighbourhood. But some of the Kutwais will never come back. Eight, including the Sheikh and his sons, the Turks hanged by way of reprisal; some forty were shot; others were taken prisoners and it is believed that some of these were afterwards done to death.

I looked for the Serai. It had disappeared. I found a rabbit warren of dugouts. Not so much as a half-wall was left standing. Townshend's house had been repaired, but the roof and balcony are still pitted with shrapnel. Seven shell holes were plastered over. The memory of the Generals survive in the nameboards at the corners of the streets. There is Townshend Road, Delamain Road, Melliss Road, and the names of brave regiments are recorded in Dorset Road, Norfolk Street, Mahratta Row and the like until one comes to plain Hai Street. Every association in the nomenclature of Kut is glorious to the memory of its defenders.

THE KUT CEMETERY.

But the thing in which folk at home will be most interested is the cemetery. In a world that is becoming a universal Golgotha the graveyard of Kut will still preserve its peculiar sacredness. Kut has something of the sentiment of a desert Lucknow, but of less happy memory. The long-drawn agony of the garrison who fought and endured here so staunchly to the edge of starvation makes the most tragic story in our military history. 1,746 British and Indians died of wounds and disease between Dec. 4th and April 28th. In its physical aspect their resting place is an uninspiring scene, a bare mud field enclosed by a mud wall with a few starved palms in it, and the

(Continued in Column 5.)

RESPONSIBLE SELF-GOVERNMENT.

INDIA'S INALIENABLE CLAIM.

HON. MR. WAZIR HASAN'S STRIKING ADDRESS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branches of the Home Rule League, the Hon. Mr. Syed Wazir Hasan delivered a lecture on Tuesday at Shantaram Chawl, Bombay. The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah presided. There was a large attendance, and among those present were the Hon. the Raja of Mahmudabad, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. Umar Sobhani, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Syud Hossain, Mr. C. N. Pandya, Hakim S. Abu Yusuf Isfahani, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas and Mr. Osman Sobani.

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah said he had great pleasure in introducing to those present two of their most distinguished visitors. One of these was the Hon. the Raja of Mahmudabad, and the other was the Hon. Mr. Syed Wazir Hasan. The Raja Saheb was a Raja by birth, but by his actions and in his heart he was a democrat. (Applause.) They would agree with him when he said that the Raja's presence there was very significant because although he was not a member of the Home Rule League, his presence showed he fully sympathised with their aspirations. (Applause.) It would require a volume to give an account of the Raja's work in the national cause, but he (the speaker) would say this, that he had been an humble co-worker with the Raja for five years and he know that no one had done more to promote the friendly and harmonious relations between Hindus and Mahomedans than the Raja of Mahmudabad. (Applause.) The historic political unity between the two communities was achieved in Lucknow where the Raja has his residence, where he received the delegates and did all in his power to make it a success. The other distinguished visitor was the Hon. Mr. Syed Wazir Hasan, who had also rendered great services. Mr. Wazir Hasan was one of the pillars of the Moslem League, and when the League for the first time laid down the ideal of self-government it was the hand of Mr. Wazir Hasan that did it. (Applause.)

WHY GREAT BRITAIN JOINED THE WAR

The following is a translation of the more important passages of Mr. Wazir Hasan's address which was delivered in Urdu:—

Mr. Wazir Hasan began by a reference as to why the British joined the war. Ostensibly no aggression, he said, had been made on their interests—either territorial, commercial or even political. Naturally therefore every one asked why did they join against the Germans. This question has been answered by British statesmen. It was primarily because the cause of civilization, and the principles of national freedom had been assailed, and because the Germans had declared war on those *principles*, it became the duty of Great Britain to resist the German onslaught. This British declaration had been a trumpet-call to all the liberty-loving peoples of the world. It embodied the ideals which have moved and stirred humanity from the earliest times to the present day and moulded their destiny. Nothing is dearer to man than life. But it has been shown over and over again that life itself does not count when such issues as honour, national or individual, and liberty are concerned. All the resources of the British Empire including man-power are being sacrificed for an idea! That was a fact of terrific inspiration to all the world.

THE SOLEMN PLEDGE TO INDIA.

India had responded to this great call. We treat this declaration on the part of the British Government as a solemn pledge, and it was both inconceivable and impossible that that pledge could be renounced. That is a pledge, said the speaker, which has been sealed with the mingled blood of British heroes—English and Indian alike—on a hundred battle-fields. The pledge stood for ideals with which we cannot play once they have gripped the lives and souls of people any more than we can play with fire. Nor are they susceptible of being dealt with in the spirit of a bargain. We of the present generation, under a sense of responsibility which he did not wish to analyse, have thrown veil over veil over the glorious image of a redeemed mankind in the homage to which even the most precious possession of all—life—had been squandered with unstinted generosity. One veil was drawn by that famous "Memorandum of the Nineteen" into the merits of which he would not enter, and another veil, which was rather thinner, by what has come to be widely known as the Congress-League Scheme. The war has made our vision of that image clearer, and such devices as he alluded to were not going to turn the gaze of the next generation from that central idea, however much the present generation might be anxious to temporise or obscure. The only way of arresting the great movement of life and thought which he forecasted for the next generation,—viz. towards the fullest measure of constitutional liberty under the aegis of the British Crown, was to satisfy in a substantial degree the aspirations of India of the present day as embodied in those schemes in the shape of a minimum demand. All criticism against the schems, and defects pointed out in it, are to my mind attempts to evade the real issue.

A DEFINITE ANSWER WANTED.

The issue is—India claims Responsible Government as an inalienable right, and whether those who can grant that claim propose to do so. The real solution lies in giving a definite answer of "Yes" or "No" to that question. If is to be "No" he would venture to prophesy, with the sincerest wish that the prophecy may prove false, that watever may be the cry of reforms and compromise of this generation in India, the cry of the next generation will be as uncompromising and unmistakable as anything could be. When once the human mind has become possessed of a noble and stirring ideal, it never stops to calculate the hair-splitting logic of expediency but marches with long, fearless strides to the goal. The history of the growth of freedom throughout the world is a standing witness to that phase of evolution. That is true of all mankind. The history of the British Empire itself afforded striking witness to how freedom was born, how ungenerosity and elemental injustice in the process of Empire-building never paid in the long run whereas magnanimity and justice did. America and South Africa were respectively cases in point. The British instincts and historical experience combined to ensure that Britain could not depart from her destiny of being the standard-bearer of freedom in the modern world.

MR. MONTAGU'S DECLARATION.

Referring to the famous declaration made by Mr. Montagu on August 20th last in the House of Commons on behalf of his Majesty's Government, he said the only words in that statement which were calculated to inspire enthusiasm or evoke feelings of gratitude to the British Government were the words "Responsible Government" in relation to India. But if it was really intended to create such an effect he wished to assure those who were responsible for it that the statement has done so to a very little extent, and for obvious reasons. The limitations, the reservations, the qualifications and the contingencies with which that great promise was obscured, could not but detract from the force of its appeal, and create misgivings as to the reality of the intentions and policy underlying it. The question was—Was the declaration a matter of expediency or a matter of reality? The occasion was a momentous one in the spiritual as well as the political history of India, and he would ask in the name of his country that if the latter interpretation was true, as they all hoped and believed to be the case, then British statesmanship would vindicate itself as well as those ideals which it had made its own, in a wholehearted generous and unmistakable manner. (Cheers). He could say on behalf of his fellow-countrymen that they were in no mood for a game of chess, for engaging in subtle and sordid calculations of give and take. They were not playing, and did not want to be a party to a game, and he would ask for a similar assurance from those on the other side who were a party to the whole relationship. He would repeat that those ideals for the maintenance and restoration of which we were all fighting to-day and shedding untold blood were not ideals that could be played with. (Cheers). Mr. Montagu's visit to India was capable of two interpretations: first, to express it with an Oriental phrase, it might be that he was in this country to feel the pulse of the patient and prescribe a remedy. Secondly, a cynical view might be that the real purpose of the visit was not the ostensible one.

WHERE MR. MONTAGU'S VISIT HAD FAILED.

In the former case it was to be feared taht Mr. Montagu's mission had failed. And it has failed because of the circumstances and conditions imposed upon him for carrying out his task. What he has actually done, he could without appreciable disadvantage have managed to do from England,—viz. receive the representations of various political bodies together with the views and opinions of the bureaucracy. But has he had the chance to come to grips with the reality of national feeling and aspirations? Mr. Wazir Hasan feared that he had not seen the people of India and that the people of India had not seen him. There was a larger, more keenly throbbing national life in India than could be contained or presented in the shape of deputations, or which it was in the power of the bureaucracy to muster to order. Had Mr. Montagu seen that? Did he realize its force and universality? If he did not, then his mission had failed in the only sense that counted.

INDIA'S MAN-POWER.

Mr. Wazir Hasan said the end of the war was not yet; and at this very moment they found that the entire resources of the Empire were braced as never before for the most critical stage of the war. India had done, was doing, her part. She could have done more, as Mr. Montagu himself had realized, and she could do more now (cheers), but those in authority had not yet tumbled to the right way of getting India to render her maximum contribution. There was only one way to do that—and that was to create firm and sure trust in the minds of her people that Great Britain meant to play the game by them, that she fully intended that India should share the sacrifices of winning freedom for the world, as well as the freedom itself (cheers). When that conviction as to the *bona-fides* of their rulers had been firmly planted in the minds and hearts of the people at large, there could be and there would be such a response from India as must paralyse not one but ten Germanys. But before the natural leaders of the people could go to them and ask them to render the supreme sacrifice that was in view, the leaders must themselves feel convinced that not only the cause but the occasion was righteous. Let the Imperial Government make up their minds that India would be a full partner in that liberty which Great Britain was straining every nerve to win for the world, and declare their minds in a manner worthy of the cause, and he could assure them that there was not a single Indian who would not rise to the occasion (cheers). Did the Government imagine that men like Mr. Jinnah and the Raja of Mahmudabad,—he mentioned them as they were present—would not be better recruiting sergeants than those whom they employed at present? If so, it was a monstrous delusion. But before he or they could go and ask their sons and brothers and friends and compatriots to come forward, conscience as well as intellect had to be satisfied. It rested with their rulers to ensure the response from India that he had indicated. (Prolonged Cheers).

SALVATION IN UNITY.

Mr. Wazir Hasan concluded with an exhortation that Indians should remember that they must themselves primarily work out their salvation. And it would be worked out along the broad path of Hindu-Moslem Unity, making for both a national and a rational India. (Loud Applause).

"INTERNED BY THE BURCAUCRACY."

Mr. Syud Hossain proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer said there had been scores, it not hundreds, of meetings held in Bombay under the auspices of the Home Rule League, but they would agree with him that it was as striking and inspiring an address to which Mr. Wazir Hasan had treated them as any they could recall. They were fortunate in having before them that day two men, in the persons of their lecturer and the Raja of Mahmudabad, who were not only amongst the recognised leaders of the Mahomedan community, but who were also two of the staunchest nationalists in the country, (cheers) and it was in the latter capacity even more than in the former, that he wished to welcome them to that gathering (cheers). They had both been intimately and prominently identified with the building up of that national unity in India which was at once the country's pride to-day and its surest promise of self-realization. (Cheers). While Mr. Hossain fully endorsed the lecturer's chief contention in regard to the jeopardy into which Mr. Montagu's mission had been thrown by certain bureaucratic tactics of which they had heard and read something lately (laughter) he thought Mr. Wazir Hasan was perhaps disposed to be too pessimistic as to the ultimate results. He (the speaker) felt assured that Mr. Montagu had come to this country determined to approach the Indian problem from the most lofty stand-point of statesmanship. Whaatever difficulties and obstacles might be put in his way by the "men on the spot," the Secretary of State was not likely to be deflected from th course which he had marked out for himself, viz., that of trying to do justice to India, or fall short of the higher standards of British statesmanship. He had been sent to this country as an ambassador of goodwill by the Parliament and people of Great Britain, and those who knew him did not doubt that he would rise to the full height of his mission and his opportunity—when the time came for him to take back to England the full message of India. None the less it was deplorable that he had been (to a great extent) interned by the Bureaucracy, (laughter) and thus prevented from fully realizing the range and intensity of national feeling throughout the country for a definite and substantial beginning not towards Home Rule but of Home Rule in this country. (Cheers).

The vote of thanks, having been duly seconded, was carried by acclamation, and the meeting dispersed with three cheers for the Raja of Mahmudabad.

ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

A Press Note issued by the Bombay Government says that at the meeting of the Legislative Council held in July, 1916, a resolution moved by the late Hon. Rao Bahadur N. T. Vaidya was accepted on behalf of Government and was passed by the Council in the following form:

"That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council to consider the desirability of the vernacular IVth standard (which qualifies for admission to English schools) examination being held every year in March or April instead of in September or October."

Government have now approved as a tentative measure, the following suggestions made by the Director of Public Instruction:—

(a) that the annual session of Government Anglo-vernacular schools like that of aided schools should begin in March or April;

(b) that the examination of vernacular standard IV should be held roughly between the beginning of January and that of March, it being understood that each vernacular school of IVth standard or higher status will be examined by the inspecting staff once in a certain term, say three years, or more often if the school be a weak one, and that for the rest it will be examined by its own staff, subject, however, to certain checks;

(c) that, in keeping with the policy of concentrating the examination of vernacular school standards in the months of January, February and March, the Vernacular Final Examination should be transferred from September to March or April, *i.e.*, to a period after the close of the vernacular school year.

As the substitution of periodical for annual examinations in the case of vernacular schools teaching the IVth or higher standards involves more trust in the teaching staff of primary schools, Government have directed that it should be tried as an experiment for such period as the Director of Public Instruction considers long enough for a fair trial, at the end of which a report should be submitted to Government on the working of this method.

A Bombay Government notification states that Mamlatdars in charge of talukas in the Poona District will be Presidents of the Local Boards established in those talukas.

"CONGRESS DAY."

PROPOSED PUBLIC MEETING OF BOMBAY LADIES.

To carry out the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee passed at its meeting on the 28th July regarding the holding of supplementary meetings on Congress day, a meeting of the prominent ladies of Bombay was held at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, on the 18th instant. It was resolved at the meeting to hold a meeting of the ladies of Bombay on the 26th of December.

A Working Committee of the following ladies was appointed:—Mrs. Chimanlal Setalvad, Mrs. Jaijee Jehangir Petit, Dr. Miss Joshi, Mrs. M. R. Jaykar, Mrs. Shafi Tyabjee, Mrs. Lukhmani, Mrs. Omar Sobani, Mrs. Sumant Mehta, Mrs. Bhulabhai Desai, Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai, Mrs. Kamdar, Mrs. Chandaben Desai, Vice President, Gujrat Stree Mandal, Mrs. Taraben Manekal Premchand Roychand, Secretary, Jain Mahila Mandal, Mrs. Ratanbai Pavri, Secretary, Bhagini Samaj, Mrs. Rasikmani Desai, Secretary, Gujrat Stree Mandal, Mrs. Mangalaben Premchand Roychand, Gujrat Stree Mandal, Mrs. Mrganben, Vice-President, Gujrat Stree Mandal, and Mrs. Suraj Ben, Joint Secretary, Bhagini Samaj.

The following ladies were appointed Secretaries of the Committee:—Mrs. Samant Mehta, Mrs. Ratanbai Pavri, Dr. Miss Joshi, Mrs. Manglaben Motilal Premchand Roychand and Mrs. Shafi Tyabji.

It was resolved that the lecture of the President of the Congress be read in the vernaculars and a resolution in support of the Congress-League Scheme be passed.

It was also resolved that Mrs. M. R. Jaykar be appointed president of the meeting.

NO BACK SLIDING.

NATIONAL UNION AND THE CONGRESS SCHEME.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held on Wednesday evening at Hirabag, under the auspices of the Bombay National Union, to elect delegates for the ensuing Congress at Calcutta. Dr Abraham S. Erulkar, presided. Messrs. Gajananrao Vaidya, Bullal Mandlik, and Dr. Savarkar addressed the meeting and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"Resolved that this meeting emphatically supports the Congress-League scheme of reforms and elects the following gentlemen, with powers to add, as delegates to the ensuing Congress with a distinct mandate to them to see that there is no sliding back on the scheme of reforms passed last year at Lucknow."

The delegates elected are about 300 and among them are the following:—Mr. Tilak. Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Drs. Nanasaheb and Gopalrao Deshmukh, Drs. Sathaye Velkar and Chandulal Desai, Barrister and Doctor Erulkar, Barrister Jivanlal Desai, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Banker, Mr. Umar Sobani, Seth Panachand Doshi, Messrs. Sayyad, Shinde, Atavane, Pophale, Sadashivrao Divetias.

The President explained the importance of the coming Congress and exhorted the delegates staunchly to support the Congress-League Scheme and fulfil the trust reposed in them. The meeting dispersed after a vote of thanks to the chair.

CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

The Congress Reception Committee met yesterday to deliberate upon resolutions to be brought forward before the Congress. The draft resolutions will be ready shortly. The principal resolutions relate to self-government including local self-government, internment and admission of Indians in the Army and Navy. The rest of the resolutions are of an omnibus character.

Mr. Tilak and party will be coming on the 26th and not on the 24th. Mrs. Besant will arrive on the 24th at 10-15 a.m. The sub-committee yesterday decided that she will be taken in procession attended with music through the principal streets of Calcutta to the residence of Kabiraj Upendra Nath Sen where she and her friends will be accommodated.

The Congress pandal has been insured against fire with a well known English company.

Raja Rampal Singh of Lucknow arrived here this morning as a delegate.

CONGRESS SPECIAL TRAIN.

A National Union Bulletin says:—

The special will leave Bori Bunder at 11-30 a.m. sharp on the 24th instant. Railway tickets will be had at our Office from 2 p.m. to 7 p.m. on the 23rd and from 7 a.m. to 9 a.m. on the 24th instant. They should be exchanged for receipts already issued. All should be present at the station at 10 a.m. with their luggage. The train will reach Howrah, 11 a.m. 26th December. Delegate's credentials should be taken from the Office while purchasing Railway Tickets and delegation fee of Rs. ten should also be paid.

MATUNGA GLASS FACTORY.

H. H. the Rao of Cutch who is now in Bombay, paid a visit on Wednesday to the Matunga Glass Works (Proprietors the Indian Glass Manufacturing Company). The factory was nicely decorated with flags and buntings. The Rao was received by Messrs. Padasibhai, Halai and others and conducted over the works. His Highness evinced a keen interest in the various processes of glass manufacture and expressed great satisfaction with the superior quality and finish of the articles. After a group photograph being taken, his Highness took his departure.

The total approximate gross earnings of State Railways from 1st April to 8th December 1917, are more by Rs. 3,96 23,124 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1916-17.

MR. MONTAGU'S VISIT TO BOMBAY.

OFFICIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Political Department, Bombay, notify as follows:—

His Excellency the Viceroy and the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for India will arrive at Bombay at the Victoria Terminus on Monday, the 24th December, 1917, at 8-30 a.m. and will leave Bombay from the same station on Wednesday, the 2nd January, 1918, at 10-30 a.m. The arrangements connected with their arrival and departure will be made from Government House.

The attendance of Heads of Departments at the Victoria Terminus is dispensed with, but the following officers should be in attendance, *viz.*, the Chief Secretary to Government, the General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade with the Brigade Staff, the Senior Naval Officer, the Municipal Commissioner, the Commissioner of Police, the Sheriff of Bombay and the Collector of Bombay.

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, will arrange for the maintenance of order.

Undress uniform (white) will be worn by Civil, white uniform by Naval, and drill order Khaki by Military Officers.

His Excellency the Viceroy and the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State will inspect the Welsh General Hospital at Deolali. On the arrival of the train at Deolali at 2-40 p.m. on Wednesday, the 2nd January, 1918, the Senior Military Officer and the Collector of Nasik will meet them at the station.

MOSLEM AND OTHER INTERNEES.

MRS. HASRAT MOHANI PLEADS FOR RELEASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 19.

It is stated Mrs. Hasrat Mohani, wife of a Muslim internee of Aligarh and a member of the Women's deputation while being introduced to the Secretary of State asked him to release Muslim and other internees just as Sinn Feinners were given amnesty in Ireland.

ANDHRA CONFERENCE DEPUTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 20.

The deputation of the standing committee of the Andhra Conference which waited on the Viceroy and the Secretary of State this morning advocated reorganisation of provinces in India on linguistic basis, and constitution of Telugu districts into a separate province, and expressed full agreement with Congress-League scheme. The address was read by Mr. N. Subba Rao.

PROPOSED ADDRESS TO MR. KARIMBHOY PEERBHOY.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER'S PIOUS SENTIMENTS.

A correspondent writes: The other day, the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau had before it a letter from Mr. Lakhmidas Raoji Tairsee suggesting that a congratulatory address should be presented to Mr. Karimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy in appreciation of the frank and outspoken evidence which he gave before the Indian Industries Commission. As a result, Mr. Tairsee was informed by letter that the Committee appreciated very much his motive in making the suggestion and after thanking him very cordially for it, thought that the suggestion could not be given effect to. I understand that Mr. Tairsee wrote back in plain language to say that if the Committee thought that the suggestion was not worth while being acted upon, it should have said so plainly instead of taking refuge behind pious sentiments. It is said that the suggestion has the support of several leading members of the Chamber and further steps will be considered after the Christmas vacation.

IRANIS TO ORGANISE.

FORMATION OF AN IRANI ANJUMAN.

A meeting of Iranis, who form such an important factor in the trading communities of Bombay, was held on Wednesday last, at Dadyshet Fire-temple, Bombay, under the presidency of Mr. Dinsha Jijiboy Irani, solicitor. The President stated *inter alia* that the interests of the community had suffered much in the past for want of an Anjuman, the need of which has long been felt.

It was then unanimously resolved to form a provisional Committee composed of well-known Iranis, for the purpose of calling a General Meeting of the community to enable them to found an Irani Anjuman, among the main objects of which are:—To deliberate on matters affecting the well-being of the community in matters, educational, social religious and mercantile, and to take practical means to impart primary and commercial education to children, etc.

DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Government have created for a period of two years a special temporary post with the designation "Director of Industries" in connection with the development of industries in the Bombay Presidency and Mr. P. J. Mead, C. I. E., I. C. S., has been appointed to hold it from the date of his taking over charge, pending further orders.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

The 13th Session of the Indian Industrial Conference will be held at Calcutta on the 30th and 31st December, 1917, under the presidentship of Mr. V. P. Madhavrao

BENGAL INTERNMENTS

GOVERNMENT'S STATEMENT

MOTION FOR COMMITTEE DEFEATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

At the Bengal Legislative Council meeting at Calcutta on Tuesday, speaking on Rai Radha Charan Pal's motion, for the appointment of a committee for the internment cases, the Hon. Sir Henry Wheeler, in the course of his remarks, said:

The internment cases were already being referred to a committee over which there were two judicial officers. Apart from this committee the Government had made a further proposal of considering the internment cases by two judicial officers and this matter was in correspondence between the Governments of India and Bengal. In addition to this cases were constantly coming to Government for review. In October last no less than 65 persons were either released or their restrictions mitigated.

The total number of persons released up to date from their internment was 132. The number of persons restrained up-to-date was 758, of whom 299 were domiciled in their own home while 584 were distributed in various places. Where there was no possibility of home-domicile the detenu was sent to elsewhere. It was the duty of the district magistrate to see whether any allowance should be granted to a detenu and the magistrate was authorised to make such grants. The interned persons were now getting a monthly allowance of Rs. 18,000. As regards education of the detenus the hon. member said that in cases of foreign domicile it was not possible to allow educational facilities. It was impossible to allow a boy contaminated with anarchicial poison to mix freely with innocent boys. He did not see any reason why they should take the matter out of hands of the magistrates and place it on others who had no training and no local knowledge. The motion was defeated.

BRITISH OFFENSIVE IN PALESTINE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 20.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent gives details of the recent victorious British offensive in Palestine, and says the attack on Beersheba was made by the Welsh and London Territorials and Dismounted Yeomanry who advanced from the west and south-west and by the Australian New Zealand Yeomanry mounted troops, who made a sweeping movement to the east. As regards the capture of Gaza the main attack was launched by the East Anglian and Scottish troops against the enemy's line of defences between Umbrella Hill and the sea.

MAHOMEDAN MEETING AT SURAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I read with surprise a letter in your issue of the 3rd instant over the signature of Syed Ali El Edroos purporting to be the report of a public meeting of Mahomedans held at Surat on the 1st instant and contradicting the report sent by your own correspondent.

It is a matter of sincere regret that the Sirdar should give a partisan and distorted version of facts, which, as narrated by him, is entirely misleading.

The undersigned and several others were present at the meeting which was convened by the Hon. Sirdar Syed Ali El Edroos. Mr. Syed Hajee Mia and others for the purpose of considering as to what steps should be taken to further the best interests of the Mahomedan Community. The meeting was arranged to be held in the Queen Victoria Cinema Theatre at Surat. Although the time of the meeting was fixed to be 3 p.m., the work of circulating the handbills was not commenced till 12 noon. The signatures of the most prominent Mahomedans of Surat were absent. About 500 men attended the meeting, the Deputy Superintendent of Police and another Police officer being amongst those present.

The Hon. Syed Ali El Edroos took the chair. The resolution was then moved expressing the disapproval of the meeting towards the reform scheme adopted jointly by the Indian National Congress and the Moslem League. Lengthy speeches were allowed to be made in favour of the proposition. Mr. Mahomed Afzul Narmawalla then got up to oppose the proposition but the President allowed him only two minutes to speak. He strongly opposed the proposition refuting the arguments advanced by the proposer and other speakers. Several other gentlemen who wanted to speak against the proposition were not allowed to do so and the president then put the resolution to vote. With deafaning cries of "Na-Manjur" (rejected) an overwhelming majority was against the proposition. However, Mr. Tavabhai Maskati said that the majority was in favour of the proposition whereupon Mr. Hakim Ahmed Saide got up and said that the sense of the meeting was just the reverse. The President thereupon took the sense of the meeting again when the theatre rang with cries of "Na-Manjur" and the proposition was declared lost by a large majority. Then Mr. Tayabbhai got up to thank the President and the President stated that the enthusiastic young men there did not allow the proposition to be carried out even though in his opinion was for the welfare of the Community.

The party spirit shown by the President is to be regretted and it is indeed a fortunate sign of the times that the Mahomedan community has truly awakened to a sense of responsibility and sees the true colours of the people who claim to be their leaders.

The above is a true statement of the proceedings and I shall feel highly obliged if you will kindly publish the same.—Yours, etc.

T. H. A. BHABHA,

Surat, Dec. 14.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Dec. 19th.

	Sales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
" " Sales of East Indian	..
" " Imports	Nil
Mid. Americans spot trading value	22.26—5
Egyptian F.G.F. spot sakellaridis	31.40 Unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar. 29.10+17; May 28.84+13; July 28.58+18
New Orleans 10 a.m.	March 28.12+17; May 27.99+16

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 19th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
January	22.36—5
March	22.35—4
May	22.36—5

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Dec.	21.11
Dec.-Jan.	20.96
Jan.-Feb.	20.85
Feb.-Mar.	20.77
March-April	20.68 —5
April-May	10.60
May-June	20.52
June-July	20.46

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 19th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.
January	22.36 —5
February	22.39
March	22.29—10
April	22.24—11
May	22.19—12

Old Contracts.

Dec.	21.21
Dec.-Jan.	21.06
Jan.-Feb.	20.96
Feb.-Mar.	20.87
March-April	20.78 +5
April-May	20.70
May-June	20.62
June-July	20.54

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 19th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
January	30.30
March	29.95 —15
May	29.85

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 19th.

M.G. Bengal Good	17.17
" " Fully Good	17.42
" " Fine	17.67
" No. 1 Comra Good	18.51
" " " Fully Good	18.76
" " Fine	19.01
" Broach Good	20.94 +5
" " Fully Good	21.12
" " Fine	21.30
" Scinde Good	17.17
" " Fully Good	17.42
" " Fine	17.67

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec 17th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	9,000
" to Continent	7,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7½
Demand Bills	4.75.25
Silver Commercial Bars	85½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Dec. 18th.

Bar Silver Spot	43
Closing Tone of Silver:— Steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
" " 6 "	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
" 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½%	54
Rupee Paper 3½%	48½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	63½
Government Securities 3½%	54½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.26

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec. 18th.

3½% 1925—1928	£84½
4½% 1925—1945	£99½
5% New	£93½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 18th.

RAPESEED:

Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat 416 lbs. ex-Ship per t'n Oct.-Nov. Sellers	600
Toria Rapeseed Nov.-Dec. Buyers	595

LINSEED:

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Nov.-Dec. Buyers	600
Linseed Calcutta No Sellers	

METALS:

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—

JAVA SUGAR:

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Nominal	17/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Nominal	20
Tone:—No Demand.	

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec.-Jan. Sellers	2/8½
Plantation First Latex Crepe firmer Jan.-Mar.	2/2½

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Dec. 20.

This morning the quotation for Good Broach April was Rs. 566 and for Fine Khamgaum Akola January Rs. 386. The Marwadi bazaar opened easier at Rs. 563 for Good Broach, and owing to profit taking declined to Rs. 556/57. Later on the price advanced to Rs. 558, and Khamgaum Akola ruled about Rs. 569. At Colaba business was first done at Rs. 555 in Good Broach, but later on the rate dropped to Rs. 550/51, and the price at 6 p.m. was Rs. 551. There has been a fair amount of profit taking on the late rise. The market closed late this evening.

Ready Cotton has been offered freely, but the decline in contract rates has made buyers hold off and only a moderate business was reported.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

NEW CROP:

Good Broach	..	April	551
Fine Hinganghat Wardah	..	January	..
" Nagpur Kampti	..	"	..
" Khamgaon Akola	..	"	570
" Khandesh	..	"	..
" Muthia	..	"	..
" Bengal	..	"	478
Fully Good Bengal	..	"	444

BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 20TH DECEMBER 1917.

Growths.	Fine	F.G	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	503	460		Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab.	520	477		"
M.G. Wardha	629			"
M. G. Nagpore	621			"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple	592	572		"
M.G. Khandesh	585	540		"
M.G. Muthia	540			"
M.G. Broach			560	1-25 April

*** RECEIPTS.**

*The following are the receipts of custom produce, etc for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. of 19th December:—

Cotton	12,240 bales.
Wheat	16,709 cwts
Linseed	6,128 "
Cake, Rai & Mustardseed, etc	Nil
Gingellyseed	54 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	215 "
Castorseed	2,115 "
Rice	24,52 "
Myrabollams	778 "
Ootteenseed	5,656 "
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	1,911 "
Jowar	577 "
Wheat	Nil
Barley	210 "

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 20th Dec., 1917, at 5 p.m.

Growths:	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good:	Delivery:
Bengals (M.G)	515	475	460	..	Ready
	..	480	445	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	468	438	..	Ready
	..	470	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	545	505	..	Ready & 1/25th Jan. 18
	..	..	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Akola Khangaum	..	560	565	..	Ready
Karanja (M.G.)	..	558	538	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G)	..	590	575	..	Ready
	..	578	548	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Dhamangaum	..	600	580	..	Ready
Poolgaum(M.G)	..	568	563	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	608	583	..	Ready
	..	568	568	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Nagpore	..	613	593	..	Ready
Kampti (M.G.)	..	605	575	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	618	598	..	Ready
	..	615	555	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Broach (M.G.)	..	..	..	548	1/25th April 18
Mathia (M.G)	..	539	564	..	Ready
	..	540	520	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Sawgd Dharwar	..	..	..	568	May/June 18
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	583	May/June 18
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	..	
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	583	May/June 18

BULLION.

The Silver market was quiet but steady.
Bar Gold 27-9.
Sovereign 17-3.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 102-1.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty 102-5.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel Transfer 1-4 31-32.
Bank on demand d a.ts. 1-5 1-32.
3 Months sight Credits 1-5 13-32.
Bank demand on France Fr. 192½.
3 Months sight France. Fr. 201.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 213½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 311.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 150.
60 days sight Japan Rs. 143½.
Bank demand on New York. Rs. 297½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant 95.
Warrant 0-9-0 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Conversion Terminable Loan 92.
3½ per cent. Small pieces 69½.
3 per cent. Small pieces. 57.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 Months notice 86.
4 per cent Long dated 78½.
Municipal Long dated 79½.
Municipal Short dated 90.
City Improvement Trust 60 Years Jan-July 78.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 93.
Sanitary 92.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was quiet but steady and a moderate business was done. In the New market also similar conditions prevailed. The markets are without any new feature.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshis 1,925, Standards 2,685, Simplex 910, Shapurji 142/8, Pearls 637/8, New Great 305, Manockjee Petit 2,040, Madhavjee 2,275, Laxmi Cotton 1,650, Kasturchand 1,325, Indian Bleaching 230, Finlay 437/8, Fazulbhoy 842/8, Currimbhoy 442/8, Colaba 1,360, Century 437/8, Nagpurs 2,615, Indian Cement 345, Katni Ordy. 280, Deferred's 1,420, Tata Ordy 265, deferreds 1,137/8, Bombay Steam 307/8, and Tata Hydro 1,175.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshis 1,910, Standards 2,660, Simplex 907/8, Shapurji 141/4, Pearls 635, Kohinoor 1,030, Indore Malwa 402/8, Indian Bleaching 227/8, Finlay 435, Currimbhoy 440, Century 435, Nagpurs 2,600, Tata Deferreds 1,140.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issue of 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised under the Government of India Notification No. 2255-F. of the 13th October 1917 to issue **Treasury Bills** for six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-9 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 4.997 per cent.

For nine months' Bills **Rs. 96 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.555 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.263 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable or any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....

or order to the payment of Rs.....at a Bank of Bengal / Bombay / Madras

out of the revenues of the Government of India on the.....

day of.....1918.

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ROSE'S LIME JUICE

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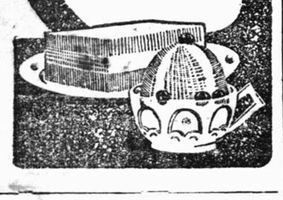

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3 Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2-11.

1 Doz Phials Rs. 8-12 V.P.P. Rs. 10.

C. K. SEN & Co., Ltd.

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Consulting Physician :—

KAVIRAJ UPENDRANATH SEN

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 19th Dec. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	—	29.984 Inch
Temperature of Air	—	74.5 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	—	69.5 "
Dew Point	—	67.1 "
Relative humidity of Air	—	0.784 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	—	1.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	—	80.8 "
Minimum do.	—	69.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	—	ENE, W NW, N.
Movement of Wind do.	do	129 Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated is Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time		Depth on Still.		LOW WATER. Day of Week.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Dec.	h.	m.	ft.	In.	Dec.	h.	m.	f.	In.
Thur.	20	m	3	18	28	5	20	m	9	46	18	2
			8	52a	25	11			9	25a	18	10
Fri	21	m	4	8	27	7	21	m	10	51	18	0
			8	6a	25	8			10	38a	20	1
Sat.	22	m	5	4	26	10	22					
			9	28a	25	9			0	2a	17	7
Sun.	23	m	6	7	26	3	23	m	0	15	20	11
			7	53a	26	5			1	3a	17	0
Mon	24	m	7	15	25	10	24	m	1	41	21	2
			9	24	27	4			1	59a	16	6
Tues.	25	m	8	25	25	9	25	m	2	55	20	11
			9	58a	28	3			2	59a	16	0
Wed.	26	m	9	24	25	11	26	m	3	58	20	5
			10	44a	28	11			3	37a	15	8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Dec.		Sunrise.		Sunset	
M	20 (Thursday)	M	7h 7m	M	6h 6m
M	21 (Friday)	M	7h 8m	M	6h 6m
M	22 (Saturday)	M	7h. 9m	M	6h. 6m.
M	23 (Sunday)	M	7h 9m	M	6h 6m.
M	24 (Monday)	M	7h 10m.	M	6h 7m
M	25 (Tuesday)	M	7h 10m	M	6h 8m
M	26 (Wednesday)	M	7h 10m	M	6h 9m

Phases of the Moon:—

	d.	h.	m.	
Last Quarter	6	7	43.8	p.m.
New Moon	14	2	47.3	p.m.
First Quarter	21	11	37.8	a.m.
Full Moon	28	8	21.6	p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 20th December, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Punjab and local in the north Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 1.56in., Ambala 0.63in. and Delhi 0.15in. Skies have cleared in the east Punjab but are moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Temperature has fallen and is now 3deg. to 27deg. F. in defect during the day but is still in excess at night in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore reports 0.13in. of rain. Skies have generally cleared. The air is damper than usual. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect during the day at Cawnpore and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in lower Sind and normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature has fallen in Rajputana and is now in defect there during the day. Night temperature is in defect in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect in Gujarat and Kathiawar during the day and nearly normal over the whole division at night.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.83in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature continues in excess; day temperature has become nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature continues in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess in north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The unsettled conditions in north-west India have given nearly general rain in the east Punjab, local rain in the north Punjab and the north-eastern districts of the Central Provinces and some showers in the United Provinces. They appear to have passed out of the reporting area and skies have nearly cleared in the east Punjab, Rajputana and the west United Provinces. Temperature has begun to fall in north-west India.

A few showers may occur in the north Punjab and possibly in the extreme south.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 20th December, 1917, was 30.200 Inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, Dec. 20.)

Mr. Chhaganlal Ghelabhai Mehta, District Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, has been granted, with effect from the 24th November, 1917, privilege leave for one month with permission to affix to it the ensuing Christmas holidays.

Mr. Tribhovandas Sobharam Thakar has been appointed to act as Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

Dr. William Nunan, M.D., Acting Coroner of Bombay, has been granted leave of absence from the date of relief.

Mr. A. R. King to act as Coroner of Bombay during the absence on leave of Dr. Nunan.

The furlough granted to Mr. N. W. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law, Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, was extended by eleven days.

The following officers passed the Higher Standard Department Examination on 19th October 1917:—

Mr. D. S. Modak, M.A., District Deputy Collector, Wai Division, Satara.

Mr. C. N. Millard, B.A., Probationary Deputy Collector, Satara.

The above names are arranged in the order of merit.

Mr. E. Weston, I.C.S., passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on 19th October, 1917.

Mr. F. H. Caldecott has been appointed to act as Assistant Collector of Salt and Excise, Kharaghoda Sub-Division, vice Mr. A. G. Sievwright, on deputation.

Mr. P. E. Aitchison held charge of the South Nasik Forest Division in addition to his own duties vice Mr. J. B. Brooks proceeded on Military duty.

Mr. B. H. Dalal to hold charge of the East Thana Forest Division, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. H. A. Bhadbhade to hold charge of the South Nasik Forest Division in addition to his own duties.

Mr. D. A. Thomson to be Divisional Forest Officer, North Thana, vice Mr. W. E. Coplestone.

Mr. B. J. Joshi to act as Divisional Forest Officer, Poona, vice Mr. D. A. Thomson, pending further orders.

Mr. C. E. L. Gilbert to be Divisional Forest Officer, East Thana, vice Mr. B. H. Dalal

Mr. A. N. Master to act as Divisional Forest Officer, Satara, vice Mr. C. E. L. Gilbert, pending further orders.

Licenses to grant certificates of marriage between Indian Christians is granted to the Rev Rupaji Ravji Suryavanshi and the Rev. Rabhaji M. Londhe of the American Marathi Mission.

Mr. J. E. C. Jukes, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial and Special Departments, is granted a further extension of privilege leave by eight days with permission to append the Christmas holidays

Bombay University Infantry.—Charles Jasper Sisson is granted the temporary rank of Second-Lieutenant, subject to his Majesty's approval dated 15th November 1917.

Assistant Surgeon Bhujangrao Sitaramrao Baltangady, to hold charge of the office of Chemical Analyser, Sind with effect from the 6th September 1917.

Mr. T. A. Andrew, Executive Engineer, is granted, privilege leave in India for two months with effect from the 14th September 1917.

Mr. F. J. VonBock, Executive Engineer, is granted special leave in India on urgent private affairs for three weeks in continuation of the privilege leave sanctioned.

Government are pleased to promote Mr. F. J. VonBock, Assistant Engineer, to the permanent rank of Executive Engineer with effect from the 5th November, 1917, and to allow him to resume his former position on the Seniority list, i.e., next below Mr. W. N. Cartland and next above Mr. R. B. MacLachlan.

The services of Mr. A. W. Hanckel, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., M. Sc., Executive Engineer, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India Public Works Department for employment under the Government of Nepal in connection with the removal of the headworks of the Trijuga Canal to another site.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Standing crops were in good condition during the week ending 18th instant. Harvesting of kharif crops is generally in progress. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Thar Parkar, Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Kathiawar. Rabi sowing is generally progressing. The supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. The supply of water for drinking and irrigation is sufficient. The prices of food-grains have slightly risen in parts of Deccan and Karnatak and were generally steady elsewhere.

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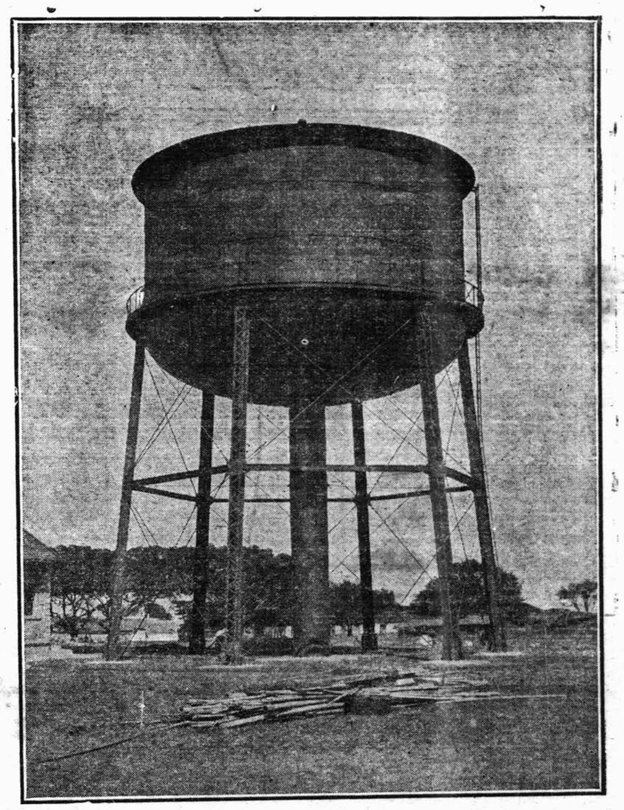

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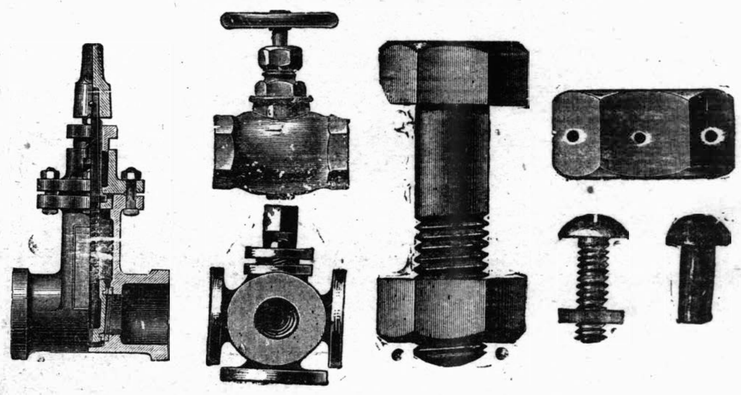

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